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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Variable clouds. Temp. 43-50 (F-4). Tomorrow: light rain. Temp. 41-51 (F-5). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 41-51 (F-5). Tomorrow: light rain. Temp. 41-51 (F-5). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 41-51 (F-5). Tomorrow: light rain. Temp. 41-51 (F-5). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	10.5	Belgium	10.5	Denmark	10.5	France	10.5	Germany	10.5	Greece	10.5	Ireland	10.5	Italy	10.5	Japan	10.5	Lebanon	10.5	Luxembourg	10.5	Netherlands	10.5	Norway	10.5	Portugal	10.5	Spain	10.5	Sweden	10.5	Switzerland	10.5	Turkey	10.5	U.S. Military	10.5	Yugoslavia	10.5
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Millionaire Michael Brody gestures while talking with a woman who asked \$1,000.

This Millionaire Won't Be One for Long

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (UPI)—A millionaire, nephew of convicted socialist procurator Minnie (Mickey) Jekka, made his way today in giving away his \$5 million inheritance.

"When everybody is as rich as I am, then I'll leave the world alone and go to a desert island and make love to my wife," said long-haired Michael James Brody, 21, as he handed out checks of up to \$2,500 in a Manhattan night club early today to people who had been strangers to him the moment before.

"I want to make up for some of the trouble millionaires have caused," he said.

Mr. Brody came into one-third of the estate of his grandfather, the famous tycoon John Jekka, last October and became imbued with the idea of sharing his fortune with people with problems.

"Peace is all I want," said Mr. Brody, when he returned from a Jamaican honeymoon last Sunday with his wife, Renee, on a 140-passenger jet.

He chartered for \$8,000. He had given \$25,000 in tips to the staff of a Montego Bay resort where they had stayed after their Jan. 5 wedding.

Two policemen were stationed at Mr. Brody's home in Scarsdale, N.Y., where the hopeful began to gather early in the day after a radio newscast told of his philanthropy. At times there were 60 in line to step onto the porch where they deposited written requests for money in a shopping bag. Police blocked off the street.

Brezhnev Sees Loss in Economy

Urges Austerity, Better Planning

By Bernard Gwertzman
MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (NYT)—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev was reported today to have told the party's Central Committee last month, in a still unpublished speech, that the Soviet economy was suffering from serious difficulties.

In what was described by reliable Soviet sources as "an unusually frank report," Mr. Brezhnev was said to have called for tighter state control over planning, increased austerity measures and stricter work discipline.

He was said to have virtually admitted that the goals of the economic reform adopted in 1965—one year after he replaced Nikita S. Khrushchev as party leader—had failed to live up to expectations.

His speech, now being widely discussed in party circles, indicated disquiet with the party's earlier hopes that by increased profit incentives, the economic output of the Soviet Union could be dramatically improved.

At a routine session of the Central Committee, Mr. Brezhnev spoke on Dec. 15 to a one-day session of the Central Committee that was called to routinely approve the 1970 state plan and budget. These were made public the next day at a Supreme Soviet session. From statistics and comments made by Nikolai I. Babakov, head of the State Planning Committee, Western experts were able to ascertain that the Soviet economy had slumped in 1969 and had only moderate expectations for 1970.

The contents of Mr. Brezhnev's speech were not disclosed, and, in fact, the plan was not mentioned in detail either. But the results of the plan were approved by virtually every local Communist party meeting in the country in the last month.

On Tuesday, Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, ran a long editorial on the plan—nearly a month after it had taken place. Soviet sources said that the editorial contained the "essence" of Mr. Brezhnev's speech. The delay in the editorial was apparently due to the party's desire to have local parties hear about the speech before reading about it in Pravda.

Widely Reprinted
The Pravda editorial has been reprinted in every major provincial paper, indicating the importance attached to it.

It said that the Central Committee meeting in December heard Mr. Brezhnev's speech and had "pointed to difficulties and shortcomings" in the economy.

Pravda attributed a "lag of development" in a number of industries to the slow growth of labor productivity and production efficiency.

There are major shortcomings in the sphere of capital construction. It happens that estimated allocations for projects are overdrawn. In some places the construction of all sorts of administrative and other non-productive projects—often not even stipulated by the state plan—has acquired intolerable scope," Pravda said.

"Whereas previously we could develop the national economy mainly at the expense of quantitative factors, that is, an increase in the number of workers and the high rate of growth of capital investments, in future we will have to turn to qualitative factors."

President Nixon's latest rating, 61 percent, closely parallels his 13-month average of 62 percent. This average is based on 19 nationwide Gallup surveys conducted since the President's inauguration, Jan. 20, 1969.

The President's first-year average falls well below that recorded for the last three

Observers, in Brief Trip, Saw No Sign of Genocide in Biafra



NO GENOCIDE FOUND—Three members of an international team of observers reporting in Lagos that they neither saw nor heard of any evidence of genocide in the Eastern Region of Nigeria, formerly Biafra. From left: Brig. Gen. John Drewry, of Canada; Brig. Gen. Yngve Berglund, of Sweden, and Col. Douglas Cairns, of Britain.

But Left Zone Early, Visited Only Cities

LAGOS, Jan. 16 (UPI)—A foreign observer team which made a limited visit to the battle zones during the last days of the civil war today said they "neither saw nor heard" any evidence of genocide against the Ibo tribesmen.

However, the four men declined to answer questions about why they left the war front on Monday—the day Biafra broadcast its surrender—and whether their mission could return a clear verdict on the behavior of all federal troops.

The observers were invited to visit the battle zones by the federal government. They said they left Owerri, the former Biafran capital, which was overrun Sunday, to return to Lagos for "urgent consultations."

Part of 8-Man Team
The four foreign observers are Maj. Gen. Yngve Berglund of Sweden, Col. Douglas Cairns of Britain, Brig. Gen. John Drewry of Canada and Col. Josef Biernacki of Poland. They were part of an eight-man team that visited the war zones.

They said that all refugees they saw in the southern sector of the front "appeared in good physical shape." However, they said they spent only three hours in Owerri and did not travel north at all into the Ibo heartland, where the last battles were fought.

"We neither saw nor heard any evidence of genocide in the newly liberated areas we visited," a statement by the four said. They said refugees streamed out of the rebel-held areas into towns where markets are beginning to open.

"There's plenty of food," Gen. Drewry said about reports of impending mass starvation unless relief can be shipped in quickly. "But if the people are stupid enough to leave, they'll get hungry."

They rejected charges by the former Biafran leader, Maj. Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, that millions of Biafrans were in imminent danger of starvation.

A Demobilization Hinted
A federal government spokesman hinted Nigeria may now disband its 130,000-man army. Asked about possible demobilization, Chief Anthony Enahoro, Nigerian Minister of Information, said: "That's what most countries do. I don't see why we should be any exception."

Nigeria built up its army from 7,000 men to a peak of 130,000 troops after Biafra broke away. It defeated a Biafran Army of 40,000 after a two and a half year struggle that cost two million lives.

Chief Enahoro dismissed the need for peace talks with Biafrans. "There is no point," he told newsmen.

Meanwhile, Biafran Gen. Philip Effiong, who signed an unconditional surrender yesterday, today returned to the Ibo heartland, reportedly to reassure his people they have a secure future in Nigeria.

The four foreign observers estimated that 100,000 refugees had already arrived in Aba, another Biafran stronghold that was one of the last towns to fall. They said another 50,000 were in Umuahia and that markets and trading had already opened in many areas.

They said most of the Biafran soldiers who surrendered were being transferred to Port Harcourt.

"Throughout the liberated areas we saw order and no pathetic streams of refugees emerging," they said. They said that since the people were walking the observers assumed they were in good physical condition.

U.S. Denies Ojukwu Role
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—The State Department denied today reports that Gen. Ojukwu fled from the war zone in a U.S. aircraft.

Asked if the reports were true, State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said: "No sir, absolutely not."

It was not known how long Mr. Thant, who arrived today in the Ivory Coast on his ten-day visit to Africa, would stay in Nigeria. It also was not known whether he would visit Biafra, the unsuccessful secessionist Eastern state, or other parts of the country.

U.S. Plot to Wreck Arab Summit Is Alleged

CAIRO, Jan. 16 (UPI)—Mohamed Helikal, editor of the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram, published today what he said was probably a secret document issued by U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers before the Arab-Rabat summit conference last month urging U.S. diplomats to sabotage the Arab world to sabotage the summit.

One part of the published document said "steps should be taken to prevent the summit from taking decisions unacceptable to the United States."

It also instructed them to work to "make the conference less representative and less capable of reaching decisive political and military resolutions."

It continued:

"This could be achieved by sparking off domestic political troubles and inter-Arab divisions, to prevent their leaders from attending the conference."

"Every opportunity should be taken to influence governments to which you are accredited—secretly but firmly—and to make them understand that future American aid depends on their stance at the Rabat conference."

The document voiced "doubts about the ability of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, known as a moderate, to influence the conference and assure diplomats that Britain and West Germany support U.S. policy, while voicing reservations about a possible French 'independent' course."

The document, as published in Mr. Helikal's weekly column, was marked "Top Secret" and addressed to U.S. envoys in Rabat, Kuwait, London, Madrid, Amman, Ankara, Beirut, Paris, Rome, Tripoli, Tunis, and Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, and Kabul, Afghanistan.

He said the document was obtained by four Arab ambassadors in Rabat, and one of them delivered a copy to him. He did not name the ambassadors.

Mr. Helikal added: "I'm in no position to pronounce this paper authentic or not, but chances of its being authentic are great because it is identical with American policy."

Egyptian officials had reportedly charged that the United States tried to block the summit by submitting a peace proposal to Egypt and Jordan shortly before or even while the summit met, "in an effort to distract the Arabs' attention," Mr. Helikal's own description of

State Department Denounces 'Document' as 'Fake, Forgery'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—The State Department denounced today publication in Cairo of a purported department instruction to U.S. diplomats to sabotage the Arab summit conference in Rabat last month.

State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey characterized the purported document as "a fake" and "a forgery." It was published in the newspaper Al-Ahram.

Mr. McCloskey said that because of the semi-official character of the Cairo newspaper, publication of the purported document "does cast serious doubt on the publicly stated intention of the United Arab Republic to work for peace in the Middle East."

Mr. McCloskey went to unusual lengths to disown the purported document, citing several factual errors in its compilation.

For example, the spokesman said, the purported document was dated Dec. 19 and was addressed in part for distribution to the U.S. Embassy in Aden. The U.S. Embassy in Aden at that date had been closed for two months, Mr. McCloskey said.

Furthermore, he added, the numbering on the purported document was "out of phase" with the actual numbers being employed by the State Department in mid-December.

The document, he said, "is a fraud in content and form." The editor of Al-Ahram knew that the reported document was a fake, he added.

Mr. McCloskey indicated that the U.S. representative in Cairo would protest the issue to the Egyptian government.

He said the document had first been brought to the attention of the U.S. Embassy in Rabat at the time of the Arab summit conference, when the embassy had denounced it as a "transparent forgery."

"I wish to reiterate that it is a fake pure and simple," Mr. McCloskey said.

Cairo Dooms 5 For Losing Radar, Newspaper Says

BEIRUT, Jan. 16 (AP)—Five Egyptian officers have been sentenced to death by a military court for allowing a top-secret radar station to be captured by the Israelis last month, the newspaper Al-Bayt reported here today.

The paper said other officers received jail sentences and were expelled from the service.

The radar station, one of the Soviet Union's latest types, was dismantled and taken back to Israel, according to reports from Tel Aviv.

A court-martial held shortly after the raid charged the men with negligence and treason for letting the Israelis get away with the radar, Al-Bayt said.

Grand Rabbi Turns Down Proposal For Change in Prayer for France

PARIS, Jan. 16 (Reuters)—A French Jewish magazine, La Tribune Juive, today called for a change in a weekly Jewish prayer for France until the government changes its Middle East arms policy.

The weekly magazine proposed that the fourth paragraph of a prayer read in synagogues throughout France on Saturday morning should be altered to read: "May France enjoy a durable peace and recover [instead of the present 'preserve'] its glorious rank among the nations of the world."

But France's Grand Rabbi Jacob Kaplan promptly dismissed the suggestion.

"I can well sympathize with the Tribune's bitterness, but its proposal to alter the prayer is unacceptable," he told reporters.

La Tribune Juive also suggested that French ministers and members of parliament should no longer be invited to address synagogue congregations and patriotic gatherings unless they declared their opposition to the government's policy of selling arms to Libya and other Arab countries while maintaining a total arms embargo on Israel.

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Middle-of-the-Road Bloc

SAIGON, Jan. 16 (AP)—Sen. Tran Van Don, one of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu's most vocal opponents, today launched a new opposition movement aimed at a middle-of-the-road policy for Vietnam after the war.

Sen. Don's new "People's Bloc" also declared itself in "loyal opposition" to Mr. Thieu, but in a three-hour news conference Sen. Don and other leaders of the movement failed to spell out exactly where they run contrary to the present regime.

A printed manifesto declared the bloc "advocates a policy of cooperation with other peoples on an equal basis while avoiding at all costs policies that might lead to enslaving the people and transforming the nation into a satellite of other powers."

Vietnam, the statement said, is "caught in the gigantic confrontation of two world powers. We must disentangle our people from this savage confrontation, extricate our people from this unfortunate quandary... from the current world ideological struggle."

Sen. Don, a retired general who had played a leading role in the overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963, has been the most prominent opposition voice in parliament.

Last October 30 Sen. Don and retired Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh, head of the Diem coup group, began promoting what was widely interpreted as a revival of

Saigon's Sen. Don Launches New Party to Oppose Thieu

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Sen. Tran Van Don

Kiesinger Abandons Attempt To Curb Brandt's East Policy

BONN, Jan. 16 (NYT)—Two days of lively parliamentary debate on Chancellor Willy Brandt's new policy toward East Germany ended at noon today with the policy un-

soothed by the powerful conservative opposition.

The opposition, led by former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, gave up plans at the last minute to try ramming through a joint resolution on the situation of the divided country.

Mr. Kiesinger, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, which governed West Germany from 1966 to 1969, could have reckoned in ideal circumstances on 242 conservative votes out of 498 in the Bundestag (lower house of parliament).

Thus, the former chancellor could not have matched the strength of the government parties, which hold a 12-vote majority.

The parliamentary whip of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party, Herbert Wehner, had warned yesterday that he would not agree to any resolution because "I am interested in keeping the maneuvering space free for the government."

When Mr. Kiesinger was chancellor of the coalition government, comprised of the Christian and Social Democrats, Mr. Brandt's party subscribed to joint resolutions on policy toward East Germany.

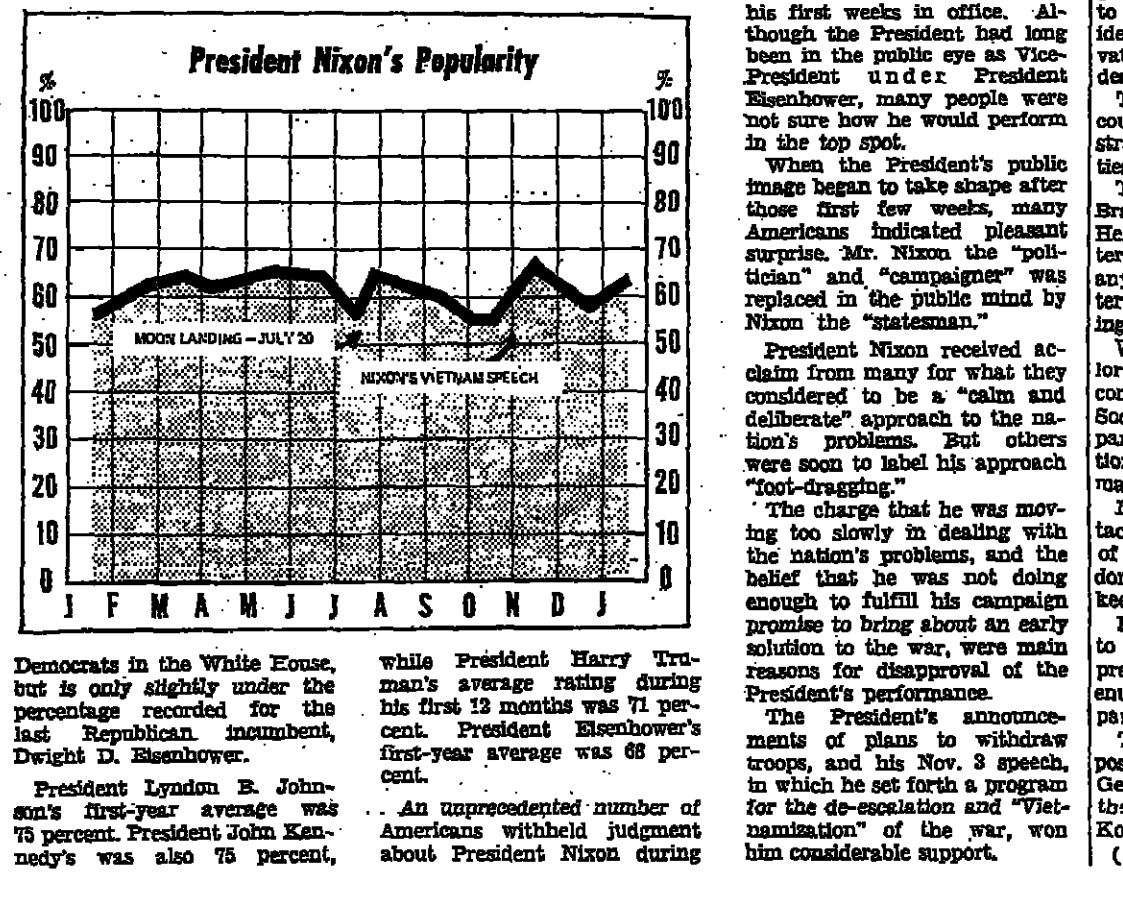
It appeared that Mr. Brandt's tactics in his "report on the state of the nation" Wednesday had done more than anything else to keep the conservatives at bay.

His most successful tactic was to devise new accents without expressly rejecting the old policies enunciated by the Christian union parties for two decades.

Thus he did not say he opposed "reunification of divided Germany," the favorite formula of the conservatives since the late Konrad Adenauer became chancellor.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Nixon Ends First Year With 61% Approval





Last Days Of Biafra Described

A Well-Fed Army Vs. a Hungry One

By Marvyn Howe
SAO TOME, Jan. 16 (NYT).—Biafra began to fall apart Christmas Eve. Protestant missionaries, Catholic nuns and relief workers who were the last observers to get out of the crumbling secessionist territory last Saturday say the vital southern front began to crumble at Christmas time when fresh, well-dressed, well-fed Nigerian forces with superior equipment advanced along the Imo River. The troops were preceded by heavy, non-stop aerial bombardment, clearing the roads. The Biafran 10th Division—half-starved and poorly equipped—simply collapsed. The troops—about 7,000 of them—simply walked away, according to the accounts.

Backed by armor Government forces appeared on every major bridgehead and road with armored carriers, and they rushed along the main roads and the side tracks toward Owerri, the last secessionist center, encircling the Biafrans.

It was the first time anyone had seen the Nigerians moving so fast and with such precision and organization. "A really slick operation," a Catholic relief worker commented. "The only thing like it was the Israeli charge across Sinai."

The Biafrans were too weak from starvation to resist. A British aid said. The fall of the southern front demoralized the rest of the steadily shrinking Biafran enclave. By the first days of January, it was in a state of panic and breakdown.

All Fled Northward Everyone began to flee northward, the missionaries and relief workers related. The wounded, abandoning hospitals, tried to take to the roads where many of them were so weak that they could only fall down and die.

It is estimated that there were two million people fleeing on the roads toward Owerri. The roads were so crowded that it was impossible for relief workers to deliver desperately needed supplies. They could only stay at their centers, they said, and distribute food to anyone who came until their stocks gave out.

The Protestants brought out virtually all their missionaries and relief workers, but the Catholic policy was that all should remain at their posts except the sick and the aged.

"We want to stay because our presence can be a tranquilizing factor," Bishop Joseph B. Whelan of Owerri was quoted as saying. The bishop, who is white, and 12 priests and nuns of the Order of the Holy Ghost have stayed at Owerri. Two American nuns are also there—Sister Vivian Vorhies, a doctor from Michigan, and Sister Jean Adams, from Illinois.

One Hospital Functioning According to the missionaries and relief workers, the decline of Biafra began in late 1966, with refugees pouring in and spreading their panic everywhere. As of Monday, when the last plane got out of Biafra, there was only one hospital functioning in the territory, that of Sisters of the Holy Rosary at Umuahia, six miles from the U.N. airport.

The main distribution center of Caritas, the Catholic relief agency, at Umuahia, 12 miles from Umuahia, was also open but it apparently had nothing else functioning.

Last week, it was reported, Biafran soldiers, thoroughly demoralized, began holding up for ransom whatever supplies they might have. "Everybody is starving in Biafra, but the soldiers have guns," a priest said. "I feel something horrible has been unleashed that nobody can control. There are thousands of leaderless, famished soldiers on the loose and they are a greater danger to the civilian population of Biafra than the Nigerian soldiers."

Held a Safe Seat For 49 years he worked to forward the Cooperative Movement. Far from his native Wales or present Surrey residence, he stood for a by-election in the mining area of Morpeth in Northumberland, in 1954. In one of the Labor party's safest seats, he was an easy victor and has increased his margin in the subsequent elections.

A tall, gray, quiet man, he was the archetype of the non-influential backbencher. In his private life he appeared as an ardent gardener, working on his half-acre property and greenhouse, and seen by neighbors as a polite, friendly person much given to hanging his typewriter on evenings and answering constituents' phone calls.

Five years ago, he set up a parliamentary group to further friendship with East Germany. In 1966 he went to Russia as a member of an agricultural mission. At that time he was secretary to the East-West Parliamentary Trade Committee. He has visited Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

He is the chairman of a tourist agency known as Berlina Travel, opened in 1964. Since Britain has no diplomatic relations with East Germany, the agency, although private, amounts in fact to the official East German travel and tourism office in Britain. The name "Berlina" is the East German term for Berlin.

For some years in Parliament, Mr. Owen was a member of the Estimates Committee, to which the civil and military budgets are submitted.



GOING TO MARKET—A South Vietnamese mother and her two children peek out of the rear of a three-wheel taxi moving up the central coast from Nha Trang to Qui Non. The taxis are the principal means of transport on the coast from home to market.

Lagos Cites Aid Effort

(Continued from Page 1) west coast, a favorite staging site for relief goods during the war, mercy supplies for five million persons were stockpiled, awaiting a go-ahead for delivery from Nigeria.

Relief workers on Sao Tome said the supplies could take care of five million war victims for three weeks.

In Libreville, Gabon, the Order of Malta relief organization said it was ready to fly 3,000 tons of food and medicine to the Nigerian war areas—but only on condition it could control the distribution.

The West German government and private organizations put together a program to provide \$8.1 million of aid, the government said. The Belgian government announced it will contribute \$500,000. The government said it would set up a committee to coordinate public and private assistance. Priority will be given to medical teams and vehicles. All Belgian aid will be channeled through the International Red Cross.

The Belgian government also said it will participate in an initiative taken by charity associations to take care of 100 handicapped Biafran children.

The Danish Red Cross general secretary, Arne Fremm, said in Copenhagen he has received permission from the Nigerian government to fly in 11 tons of medical supplies for refugees.

Mr. Fremm said a chartered plane loaded with most of one million kroner (\$130,000) worth of medicine hurriedly purchased early this week, would take off from Geneva "as soon as possible."

Brandt Wins In Bundestag

(Continued from Page 1) for in 1949. But he did not mention the word "renunciation" in his Wednesday speech or in his further comments yesterday and today.

Rather he stressed the importance of the "unity of the German nation" across the barbed-wire and minefield barriers that separate the capitalist and Communist states of Germany.

Answering Mr. Kiesinger and other critics who called for an expression of allegiance to the constitutional state of Germany, the chancellor said he believed this to be a goal far in the future and that he simply did not wish to fall back on worn out "schemes."

Another new accent in Mr. Brandt's policy was contained in the speech to the Bundestag entitled "Material for the Report on the State of the Nation." It said:

"Nearly 25 years after the unconditional surrender of the Third Reich, it is ascertained: The German nation is arranged in two states on German soil in its actual frontiers of 1970."

This too represented a clear break with conservative usage. From Adenauer on, the conservatives had held to the thesis that, although defeated and divided, Germany nevertheless retained a claim to its much larger territory of the year 1937, including regions now held by the Soviet Union and Poland.

The effect of the new formula is to forgo West Germany's longtime residual claims on the regions lost as a result of the defeat of Nazi Germany and to acknowledge the existence of the Communist state east by Walter Ulbricht since 1949 from East Berlin.

Ulbricht to See Press EAST BERLIN, Jan. 16 (Reuters).—Walter Ulbricht, the East German Communist leader, will hold his first press conference in nine years Monday. Today he met the Soviet Ambassador in East Berlin, Pyotr Abramov.

They had a long discussion on questions of current importance in an atmosphere of "total mutual understanding and agreement," the East German news agency reported. It gave no further details.

Agnew Discounts Attacks on His Asian Trip by Fulbright

By James M. Naughton

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Jan. 16 (NYT).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said here today that Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., apparently has blown his cool again.

The Vice-President told reporters that that was his only reaction to reports from Washington that the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had described Mr. Agnew as a smart aleck who was making promises he can't fulfill to Asian leaders.

[Vice-President Agnew left New Zealand Saturday on his way back to the United States after an 11-nation tour of Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Mr. Agnew will spend two days resting in Honolulu before flying back to Washington.]

Asked if he would have any advice to give to Sen. Fulbright when he returns home next week, the Vice-President replied: "If Sen. Fulbright would like me to give him the benefit of my reflections after visiting these 11 Asian nations, I'd be very happy to do that."

Sen. Fulbright was apparently reacting as had been anticipated, to the central theme of Mr. Agnew's message to Asian leaders, that the United States intended to remain a power in the Pacific.

Sen. Fulbright and others in the Senate have urged that America come down substantially its presence in and commitments to Asia.

The Vice-President said that the principal impression he has received after talks with leaders of the nations on his tour was that the Asian people recognize the propriety and validity of the United States position in the Pacific as expressed in the Nixon Doctrine and that they approve and concur in those aims.

The Nixon Doctrine, laid down last July on Guam by the President, calls for more self-reliance on the part of Asian nations but offers at the same time the assurance that the United States would stand by its existing commitments.

Mr. Agnew's emphasis abroad on the latter point was expected to run into opposition back home.

While Mr. Agnew and New Zealand's prime minister, Keith Holyoake, met newsmen inside the Auckland Intercontinental Hotel, about 100 youthful anti-war demonstrators waited outside to boo the Vice-President and shout "Yanks go home" as the two leaders left on a trip to a farm in nearby Whatawhata, New Zealand.

It was clear from reliable reports on private talks this morning between Mr. Agnew and the prime minister that the Vietnam war was nearly as large a political issue in New Zealand as in the United States.

One source said that Mr. Holyoake told the Vice-President that if New Zealand sought to commit more than its present force of 560 volunteer troops to the Vietnam war by drafting soldiers the opposition Labor party would win the next election and pull all New Zealand troops back home.

[Vice-President Agnew and Prime Minister Holyoake were met with boos and shouts of "Holyoake's a bloody traitor" outside Mr. Agnew's hotel today.]

About 500 anti-Vietnam demonstrators struggled with about 300 policemen outside the hotel when the two men returned from the helicopter trip south of the city.

Hanoi Said to Agree to Some Information on Prisoners

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (NYT).—Anti-war activists announced yesterday the formation of a committee to "facilitate communication" between prisoners in North Vietnam and their relatives in the United States.

The founders said the Hanoi government had agreed to work through the new group, which is called "Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam."

Cora Weiss, of Riverdale, N.Y., a housewife who is co-chairman of the committee, told a news conference Hanoi had agreed to send all mail from American prisoners of war to the committee, which will have offices at 385 West 42nd Street in New York City. She said the committee would then forward the letters to the prisoners' families.

Inquiry Service Reported Mrs. Weiss, who spent two weeks in North Vietnam in December, said the North Vietnamese had also agreed to answer inquiries from families of missing men and would "attempt to confirm their status."

Mrs. Weiss said this was the first time the North Vietnamese had agreed to answer such inquiries. She said it might open a long time for North Vietnamese authorities to determine whether a specific airman had been killed in an air crash, was injured, or was being held in a prisoner of war camp. But she said the committee hoped for reasonably prompt responses.

Mrs. Weiss, outlining the procedure for such inquiries, said the family of any missing man could contact the committee's New York office and ask it to approach Hanoi about their relative.

She said the committee would send a telegram to North Vietnam, "assuming that Western Union will send our telegrams—we've had some trouble with that."

Some Telegram Responses If the airman had been confirmed killed or was unknown to the North Vietnamese, Mrs. Weiss said, Hanoi would respond by telegram. If the man was injured or in a prisoner camp, she said, the North Vietnamese authorities would attempt to get the man to write to his family through the committee.

With regard to mail from men known to be held in North Vietnam, Mrs. Weiss said North Vietnam had agreed to send and receive one letter per month between prisoners and their relatives in this country. Letters from the prisoners would be sent in bundles to the committee's offices and then

made careful notes of the incidents on the questionnaires which he turned over to Mr. Rambo. In several villages, he said, he cross-checked stories with different residents who gave essentially the same versions.

In a few villages, he said, he found leaflets distributed by the district headquarters of the National Liberation Front describing alleged Korean atrocities. At first, he said, he thought the stories might be Viet Cong propaganda. Thus, he added, he introduced himself only as a "visiting student" not a reporter for the government or the Americans. By doing this and by cross-checking the stories, he said he was confident they were not Viet Cong propaganda.

Mr. Toal said he and seven other students were paid \$638 per day for two months work on the refugee project.

Saigon's Sen. Don Launches New Party to Oppose Thieu

(Continued from Page 1) the old "third force" idea as a solution to the Vietnam war.

They claimed that neither Mr. Thieu nor the Communists can claim majority support in the nation and that the people should be able to make their real desires known.

Thieu's Criticism Mr. Thieu, without naming names, has since frequently railed against "political speculators, or wretches" who oppose his regime. He has also labeled pro-Communists and advocates of a coalition government as "traitors" who want to sell out Vietnam.

Sen. Don and other members of his new 16-member Senate bloc—which he hopes to expand into a national political movement—hotly denied they favored a coalition government.

No Military Victory They said, without elaborating on their views: "In the present struggle, a military victory is out of reach. We would wish to win a political one."

The leaders of the new bloc, who held the heavily attended news conference in the Senate building, make it clear they are staunchly anti-Communist. But they also said the new movement must "reappraise our position vis-à-vis the United States; the relative position of the Vietnamese and American peoples will have to be redefined."

The manifesto said that U. S. disengagement from Vietnam is providing "us with an occasion to extricate our own people from

forwarded from there to the prisoners." Letters sent from U. S. to the prisoners "should be addressed to prisoner number, camp of detention, U.S. pilots captured in DRV (Democratic Republic of Vietnam) via Moscow, Soviet Union. The Soviet Union would be routing for all mail to and from the prisoners, Mrs. Weiss said.

Ellender Says My Lai Civilian Deserved to Die

MONROE, La., Jan. 16 (UPI).—Sen. Allen Ellender, D. La., said yesterday that any Vietnamese civilians killed at My Lai "got just what they deserved."

"There's no doubt in my mind that you have a lot of South Vietnamese assisting the Viet Cong," Sen. Ellender told a television interviewer.

"I have no doubt that the people killed there assisted the enemy and they got just what they deserved, in my book," the 79-year-old senator said.

14 Civilians Die in VC Raid Near My Lai

SAIGON, Jan. 16 (Reuters).—Viet Cong guerrillas today attacked a hamlet near My Lai—scene of a alleged massacre by U.S. troops in northern Quang Ngai Province, killing 14 civilians and wounding 49, an American military spokesman said.

Some 30 guerrillas mounted an attack early this morning on Chud Thuan, three miles north of My Lai, with a barrage of 82-mm and rocket-grenade fire.

Defending infantry of the American Division, a combined platoon of about a dozen U.S. marines and twice as many South Vietnamese militia, along with home guard and national police, called in helicopter gunship artillery support.

Guerrillas Leave 4 Dead After heavy fighting in the area around the hamlet, the guerrillas withdrew under cover of darkness, leaving four dead in the battle and 20 homes badly damaged by "trafficking" barrages.

South Vietnamese forces killed three and one wounded American casualties were one dead and two wounded, the spokesman said.

Chan Thuan is on the Batang Peninsula, long considered a Viet Cong stronghold, and nine miles northeast of Quang Ngai City.

Early last year American and South Vietnamese troops carried out a comprehensive sweep of the area near My Lai, destroying the operation 12,000 civilians were moved out and later resettled in new hamlets.

In Phuoc Long Province, north of Saigon, a five-minute attack on a night camp set up by U.S. First Air Cavalry unit left two Americans wounded and two guerrillas killed.

The guerrillas attacked shortly after dark last night with grenades and automatic weapons before being driven off by artillery and helicopter gunship strikes.

The U.S. Command reported eight shelling attacks during the 24-hour period to 8 a.m. today—the lowest number since the three attacks of Jan. 1 when both sides were observing a New Year ceasefire.

WEATHER

AMSTERDAM	0	F	Partly cloudy
ANKARA	12	54	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	12	54	Partly cloudy
BEIRUT	19	64	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	4	39	Rain
BERLIN	2	36	Snow
BRUSSELS	8	46	Overcast
DUBLIN	4	39	Rain
HAARLEM	2	36	Snow
HELSINKI	10	50	Partly cloudy
LONDON	7	45	Overcast
LISBON	12	54	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	1	34	Partly cloudy
MUNICH	3	37	Sunny
NAPLES	11	52	Partly cloudy
PARIS	10	50	Partly cloudy
PRAGUE	0	32	Snow
ROME	12	54	Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Partly cloudy
TOKYO	18	64	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	3	37	Sunny
ZURICH	3	37	Overcast

Beirut Permits Hijacker to Stay Indefinite Time

BEIRUT, Jan. 16 (Reuters).—Christian Belon, the Frenchman who hijacked an American airliner to Beirut last week, has been permitted to stay in Lebanon for an indefinite period, Adel Khalaf, one of his lawyers, said today.

Belon was yesterday given a provisional permit to remain in Lebanon until tomorrow. But Mr. Khalaf said that Kamal Jumblatt, the Interior Minister, today authorized extending the permit for an indefinite period.

Belon told reporters today that in case he stood trial, he wanted to take place in France itself. He said this would enable him to express publicly his support for the Arabs and the reasons which prompted him to carry out the hijacking.

A local newspaper today began collecting contributions for Belon "to help him meet any expenses incurred by legal procedures in wait for him in France."

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School, Medical Groups Fight Expected Nixon Veto on Funds

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—The nation's leading school and medical groups joined yesterday to fight President Nixon's expected veto of federal funds for health and education.

"But we got a sympathetic hearing," he added, as well as some hope for more medical training money in the fiscal 1971 budget than so far advertised.

At stake now are \$1 billion in fiscal 1970 education funds and \$300 million for medical research, training and advanced care—all part of the \$19.7 billion Department of Health, Education and Welfare and Office of Economic Opportunity appropriation for the year ending June 30.

Besides working together—themselves "unprecedented," one leader said—medical and educational groups each showed rare unity. Joined in the medical ad hoc group, for instance, are both the Committee for National Health Insurance and the American Medical Association, which opposes government health insurance. Also participating are the main hospital, dentistry and public health associations.

Education was represented by the Emergency Committee for the Full Funding of the National Education Program (including some 90 groups), the National Education Association, the American Vocational Association, and others.

What brought them all together, Dr. Moses told a news conference, "is a growing awareness of a need now for a billion of health and educational interests."

Unless full education funds are provided, maintained Dr. George Evans, first vice-president of the National School Boards Association, "some schools will have to close their doors early or drop programs, less-motivated students onto the streets, and could well create problems for cities."

Especially hard hit, it was charged, will be schools in impacted areas—areas with many federal employees—which would get less than their accustomed federal aid.

Health leaders were as gloomy. They said:

● Training funds in fiscal 1970 and 1971 budgets would offer "no possible chance to train the 70,000 additional doctors and paramedical personnel the Public Health Service says will be needed in a couple of years," or the 150,000 needed by 1980.

● Cuts in research would hit knowledge to prevent costly diseases and training of experts to teach future doctors.

● "Unless we are planning a medical strike, a starvation of the health care system which will not become apparent until the late 1970s or 1980s, we have to reconsider the federal funding of all science," said Dr. John F. A. McManus, executive director of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology.

Rep. Bob Wilson of California, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, announced a \$6 million campaign fund goal along with realignment of top campaign officials. He said the new assignments had been approved in advance by the White House.

Boosters Chief Named
Lee Potter, the committee's executive director the last three years, was named chairman of a separate campaign group called the Boosters Club, which raises funds for help to Republican challengers to House and Senate Democratic incumbents.

Appointed to Mr. Potter's old \$30,000-a-year job was John Calkins, who has been an assistant to Rep. Howard Robinson of New York, and a part-time aide to the Campaign Committee.

Rep. Wilson said the Campaign Committee, which contributes to the campaigns of incumbent GOP House members, seeks to raise \$4.5 million this year. With \$1.5 million previously raised, the group gives the Republicans a "House election fund of about \$6 million," the biggest in history, according to Rep. Wilson.

Arlo Guthrie Is Not Allowed To Carry Tune for 'Chicago 7'

By Anthony Lukas

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (UPI)—Arlo Guthrie found out yesterday that you can't get anything you want in Judge Julius J. Hoffman's courtroom.

Mr. Guthrie is the 22-year-old composer of "Alice's Restaurant," the hit song whose refrain runs "You can get anything you want in Alice's restaurant."

But when he appeared yesterday afternoon as a defense witness in the Chicago conspiracy trial, he discovered that the rules were somewhat stricter here.

Judge Hoffman, who is 74 and a firm enforcer of courtroom protocol, refused to let Mr. Guthrie sing "Alice's Restaurant" for the jury.

He also refused to let the witness testify about last summer's huge rock festival in Woodstock, N.Y., or to explain why he decided not to attend the "Festival of Life" here at the time of the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

It was the latest confrontation between the stern-faced jurist and representatives of the "youth culture" whom the defense has paraded to the witness stand in an effort to demonstrate the roots of the current "cultural revolution."

The seven defendants on trial are charged with conspiracy to incite a riot during the Democratic convention. But they argue that they are on trial not for what they did but for what they are. To explain what they are, they must explain the youth culture to the predominantly middle-aged jury.

The government has sought to block this explanation, contending that it is irrelevant to the charges in the indictment. Judge Hoffman has generally upheld the government objections.

This was the legal battleground onto which Mr. Guthrie strode yesterday afternoon in his gray, wide-legged, pin-striped Edwardian suit and an orange, red and white paisley shirt.

His first few minutes on the witness stand went smoothly enough, under examination by William M. Kunstler, a defense attorney. Mr. Guthrie said that he was a musician, actor and writer, that he had performed all over America, Asia and Europe, and that he has written and sung two albums of songs.

But when Mr. Kunstler carried two of Mr. Guthrie's music albums to the witness stand and asked Mr. Guthrie to identify them, Thomas P. Furan, the U.S. attorney, sprang to his feet.

"What in heaven's name is the relevancy of these records?" Mr. Furan asked. "We've been through all this before."

CAB Awards Czechs An Air Route to N.Y.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board has granted the Czechoslovak Airlines a route to New York City.

Meanwhile, President Nixon has approved a CAB decision amending and extending the air travel permit of British United Airways to perform inclusive tour charter flights originating in the United States and charter flights originating in other European countries.



A police officer (left) removes John Lennon lithographs from a Bond Street gallery.

Lennon-Yoko Art Show Is Raided—He: 'Big Laugh,' Fans: 'Police State'

LONDON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—

Scotland Yard today briefly closed down Bond Street John Lennon's art show depicting his sex life with wife Yoko Ono on the grounds it was "obscene."

Mr. Lennon himself thought the whole thing was a "big laugh."

The exhibition, which opened yesterday, consisted of 14 lithographs by Mr. Lennon portraying the couple in various love-making poses. The sketches, on sale for \$40 (\$98) each, have been viewed by over 7,500 Londoners in the past two days.

Police entered the exclusive Bond Street gallery about noon today, hurried out the spectators, and set up guard at the doors.

They later took away eight of the 14 prints.

Beats fans raised cries of "Police state!" and "Why pick on the Beatles?" as detectives milled inside the gallery taking pictures of the lithographs and questioning gallery officials.

The gallery was reopened to the public several hours later with six of the lithographs still on exhibition.

Mr. Lennon and Yoko, who friends said were "too shy" to attend the opening of the exhibition, received word in Denmark of the raid.

"I don't care what they do, it's a big laugh," said Mr. Lennon, grinning broadly.

A Beatles spokesman said the closing was "very foolish."

"If this had been shown in Soho (London's nightclub district) in a dirty bookshop, it would never have been busted [raided]. I think it is a piece of humbug, since Soho persists undisturbed," he said.

A police spokesman said a report would be prepared for the director of public prosecutions who will decide if legal action should be taken.

When the exhibition opened for the press last Tuesday, one critic described some of the lithographs as "unfit for the walls of a public lavatory."

A gallery official said they were "straight pornography—but not obscene."

Ex-Officer Claims Army Spies On Civilian Political Dissent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—

A former U.S. Army intelligence officer said in a magazine article yesterday that nearly 1,000 plainclothes army investigators kept track of civilian political dissent across the country and submit reports to a collection headquarters at Fort Holabird in Baltimore.

Christopher E. Fyle, a former captain in Army Intelligence who is now studying for a doctorate in political science at Columbia University, said army detectives attend political rallies, protest marches and other gatherings, but base most of their reports on the files of "municipal and state police departments and of the FBI."

"To assure prompt communication of these reports," Mr. Fyle said, "the army distributes them over a nationwide wire service. Completed in the fall of 1967, this telephone network gives every major troop command in the United States daily and weekly reports on virtually all political protests occurring anywhere in the nation."

Mr. Fyle said the investigators monitor "protest politics" ranging from Ku Klux Klan rallies in North Carolina to meetings of the Women's Strike for Peace in Philadelphia.

Files Maintained
"Today, the army maintains files on the membership, ideology, programs, and practices of virtually every political group in the country," he said.

The article was published in the Washington Monthly, a magazine focusing on problems in American politics and government.

Mr. Fyle also said in the article that the army "periodically publishes an eight-by-ten-inch glossy-cover booklet known within intelligence circles as the 'Blacklist.'"

Mr. Fyle said this is an encyclopedia of profiles of people and organizations who, in the opinion of the intelligence command officials who compile it, might "cause trouble for the army."

The surveillance program was started in 1965, Mr. Fyle said, but at that time was designed only to give military officials early warning of possible civil disorders. The program was gradually widened to include most forms of political protest activity.

The investigators are all army personnel, he said. About 75 percent are lieutenants or captains. Mr. Fyle added in a telephone interview, saying that the detectives have top-secret clearances.

The army also plans, according to Mr. Fyle, to link its telephone systems to a computerized data bank at Fort Holabird, to which federal agencies such as the Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency will have access.

Spokesmen at the intelligence command at Fort Holabird and at the Pentagon declined comment on Mr. Fyle's article.

Mr. Fyle 30, received an army commission upon graduation from Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, in 1961 after being in the Reserve Officer Training Corps. He obtained a delay on his active duty and received a law degree from Columbia as well as a master's degree in political science.

He entered the army in 1966 as a first lieutenant and was assigned to the intelligence branch at Fort Holabird. Mr. Fyle was discharged in 1968.

Smallpox Down 60% in 3 Years

GENEVA, Jan. 16 (Reuters)—Smallpox has declined by almost 60 percent throughout the world in the last three years, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated in a report published here today.

The report on the first three years of the WHO's world eradication campaign said that the number of smallpox cases dropped from 128,300 in 1967 to 56,000 last year.

The number of countries reporting cases of smallpox went down from 43 to 29 in the same period, the report added, and there had not been a single case in Europe, Australia or North America since September, 1968.

Extradition Delayed In Tate Murder Case

MCKINNEY, Texas, Jan. 16 (AP)—Charles Watson won a delay of at least 30 days today in his battle to avoid extradition to California to face trial for murder in the ritualistic slayings of actress Sharon Tate and others.

Watson, 34, did not appear in court. But his lawyer was granted the time to gather evidence supporting his claim that a fair trial in California is impossible for Watson because of publicity.

The lawyer, Bill Boyd, had asked for an extension of 60 days on his application for a writ of habeas corpus. Judge David Brown, however, scheduled a hearing for Feb. 16.

Lady Churchill Gets Gold Medal From U.S.

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—A gold medal from the President, Congress and people of the United States was presented to Lady Churchill, 85, widow of Sir Winston, today.

The medal, authorized by a special act of Congress last May and struck by the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia, was to commemorate the Churchill Memorial and Library at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo. It was presented at her London apartment in a private meeting, by Ambassador Walter Amenberg.

Two Plead Innocent to Misuse Of House Speaker's Office

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—

A top aide and a friend of House Speaker John W. McCormack both pleaded innocent yesterday to a federal indictment that charged them with using the speaker's office as a base for influence peddling.

Martin Sweig, 48, Rep. McCormack's aide who was suspended without pay, and lobbyist Nathan Voloshen, 72, close friend of the Massachusetts Democrat, were freed on personal recognizance bonds of \$50,000 each after they had been fingerprinted.

They were restricted to the continental United States unless the court should approve outside trips, and were ordered to surrender their passports by Jan. 25.

The travel restrictions were objected to by Mr. Voloshen's lawyer, Jules Ritholz. He said the defendant's record was unblemished, that Mr. Voloshen suffered from a heart ailment and stress, and that he should have the freedom at least to visit Puerto Rico or Hawaii.

"It seems to me the entire continental United States is pretty broad," observed Dist. Judge Edward McLean, who handled the arraignment and granted the government's request for the travel restrictions.

Neither Mr. Sweig nor Mr. Voloshen would talk to newsmen. The federal indictment charging conspiracy and perjury carries a maximum penalty upon conviction of 53 years in federal prison in the case of Mr. Sweig, and 25 years for Mr. Voloshen.

Use of Prestige Involved
They were accused of lying to cover up their using the prestige of Rep. McCormack's office on behalf of a variety of favor-seeking firms and individuals. Among the latter was Salvatore "Sally Burns" Granello, a reputed Cosa Nostra figure, who was said in the indictment to have sought to block a transfer while in federal prison in 1965 for income tax evasion.

Rep. McCormack, 78, was questioned under oath prior to the indictment, but the government raised no suggestion that he was involved in any influence peddling. He is second in the Vice-President in the line of succession to the White House.

The Grand Jury claimed Mr. Sweig, whose salary is \$36,000-a-year, was an active partner in Mr. Voloshen's use of "the telephone, secretarial staff and good will of the Speaker of the House."

Undue pressure and influence, the government charged, was applied to such governmental agencies as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Selective Service System, and the Departments of Justice, Treasury, Defense, Labor and Post Office over a six-year period.

Nixon Will See Press Jan. 26

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—President Nixon will hold a news conference Jan. 26, the White House announced today. The exact time of day will be announced later.

The conference will be the first Mr. Nixon has held in 1970. It will be on the same day, Jan. 26, as his first news conference last year after he became President.

Mr. Nixon remained at his Camp David retreat today and continued working on his Jan. 22 State of the Union message to Congress and on the government's budget for the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the budget probably will be announced around Jan. 30.

Sen. Hart's Wife Testifies; Did Not Seek Arrest

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—

Philip A. Hart, wife of Michigan's Democratic senator, testified today she knew before she participated in a demonstration at the Pentagon last November that she might go to jail, but insisted she was not trying to get arrested.

She and her fellow defendants are charged with creating a disturbance by holding a Bucharest mass for peace Nov. 13.

She said she had not attended the mass with the intention of being arrested and had "certainly not" desired arrest. Mrs. Hart was called to the stand on the third day of a trial being held in a suburban Virginia magistrate's court in Alexandria.

Airport Banned For Everglades

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—

The White House announced yesterday agreement killing plans for construction of a big airport near the Florida Everglades. President Nixon acclaimed it as "an outstanding victory for conservation."

While permanently banning the jetport, the agreement recognizes south Florida's need for such a facility and pledges federal aid in finding a new site.

One runway of the jetport was constructed before the Nixon administration, heading the cries of conservationists who protested that it would damage the nature of the Everglades, negotiated an end to the project.

About \$14 million had been spent on the project. Under the agreement, the existing runway will be used for flight training.



Dr. Martin Sweig

Students Batter Down Door, Occupy Office of MIT Chief

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 16 (AP)—

Anti-war demonstrators, who smashed through a door with a homemade battering ram, have taken possession of part of the main administration building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

An MIT spokesman said that about 30 of the demonstrators who invaded the building yesterday were occupying the offices of the school president, Howard W. Johnson, and the MIT Corp. chairman, James R. Killian Jr. Fifteen others are squatting in a corridor.

A university spokesman said many of the demonstrators were MIT students and others were from Harvard and Radcliffe, Harvard's sister college.

The demonstration, sponsored by Students for a Democratic Society, was conducted in support of demands that the university rescind disciplinary measures taken against students who took part in earlier unruly demonstrations and that it abolish the school's disciplinary committee.

The university's associate provost, Dr. Paul Gray, said that the faculty supported Dr. Johnson's stand that no negotiations would be conducted "in the face of an ultimatum."

He said that a proposal to call in police to target the group was "not seriously discussed."

The door to Dr. Johnson's office was forced by six men wearing white parkas and ski masks. Their battering ram was made of two lengths of steel pipe welded together and fitted with handles.

Dr. Gray, who said that he was standing near the head of the stairs when the six men arrived, told newsmen that they "literally battered down the door" to Dr. Johnson's inner office.

The president was not in his office at the time.

MIT's role in defense-related research, particularly the MIT Instrumentation Laboratory's work on a guidance system for the Poseidon multiple-warhead missile, has been the target of earlier anti-war demonstrations.

Hayakawa Refuses To Seek Senate Seat

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16 (UPI)—

S. I. Hayakawa, president of San Francisco State College, said yesterday that he had no intention of running for the U.S. Senate.

"I am going to continue with my task of defending and extending academic freedom and protecting the intellectual integrity of academic life," Dr. Hayakawa told a news conference.

The 63-year-old semantics professor has become one of the best-known figures in California since he took over at the violence-torn college 13 months ago. He had been considered a possible candidate for the Democratic nomination to oppose Sen. George Murphy, R., Calif., or for California superintendent of instruction.

Hornet to Be Retired By Navy on June 30

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (Reuters)—

The U.S. Navy yesterday announced that the carrier Hornet, the recovery ship for the historic Apollo-11 astronauts last July 24, will be retired on June 30.

The Hornet, picked up Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin, and Michael Collins after they returned from the first moonwalk.

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Labor Dept. Rule on Government Projects

U.S. Rescinds Order on Hiring of Minorities

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—Tough new rules for minority hiring on all government contracts were abruptly pulled back yesterday after the Labor Department discovered that its own solicitor had not passed on their legality or suitability.

The 28-page Order No. 4 of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance was rescinded by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D.-N.C., who said that it made the controversial Philadelphia plan for minority hiring on construction projects "look like small potatoes."

He accused the Labor Department of "dirty pool" for quietly circulating the order for nearly two months among its compliance personnel without any public announcement. At the same time, he said, the department was fighting an unsuccessful Senate attempt to ban the Philadelphia plan, claiming that all the plan required was "good-faith efforts."

Mandatory Hiring
"Unlike the Philadelphia plan, Order No. 4 makes no pretense of requiring good-faith efforts to raise the percentage of minority group employees in federal contract work," Sen. Ervin said. "The order makes such hiring fully mandatory."

The senator cited the order's requirement that "special corrective action" be taken by contractors if the ratio of minority applicants below the ratio of minority employees.

• "Lateral and/or vertical movement of minority employees occurs at a lesser rate compared to work force mix than that of non-minority employees."

• "The selection process eliminates a higher percentage of minorities than non-minorities."

• "Seniority provisions contribute to overt or inadvertent discrimination, i.e., a racial disparity exists between length of service and types of jobs held."

Shortly after Sen. Ervin's protest, Leonard Bierman, senior compliance officer of OFCC, conceded that the order had been issued but said that no effort had been made to keep it secret. He said that the new rules were set up to strengthen the program.

• "Through an administrative error, a draft was circulated prematurely, not secretly as an order. The circulated draft is not final."

Administration sources subsequently reported that the Labor Department's chief legal officer, Solicitor Laurence Silberstein, had not even seen the order and that Secretary George P. Shultz, while aware of the draft, didn't know that it had been disseminated without clearance.

The Philadelphia plan had been attacked as unconstitutional for setting hiring "quotas" for minority employees in violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The plan itself makes no mention of quotas but sets "goals" requiring average minority employment of 20 percent

after five years among six higher-paid crafts on Philadelphia area federal construction jobs of more than \$500,000.

Order No. 4 is much broader in scope. It would apply to all federal contracts of more than \$50,000.

Although Sen. Ervin contended

that the order's corrective action really meant "the imposition of racial hiring quotas," the order sets no "goals" of its own. But it would require companies to set their own "goals and objectives by division, department, location and job classification, including target completion dates."

N.H. Senator Opens Attack On Paper-TV Combinations

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—Challenging Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew to support him, Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre proposed legislation today that would break up dozens of newspaper-broadcasting combinations across the country.

The New Hampshire Democrat also called for a ban on any more acquisitions of daily papers by the nation's big newspaper chains—such as the Chicago Tribune Co., Newhouse, Knight, Scripps-Howard and Hearst.

"Slowly, almost imperceptibly, our mass communications media are falling into fewer hands," Sen. McIntyre warned.

"Unless we face up to the dangers such concentration entails, we may soon lose the diverse and antagonistic voices on which the welfare of our nation depends."

Agnew Criticized

The Vice-President has complained about concentrated ownership of the news media, but in a manner, Sen. McIntyre said, that shows "seemingly ignorance of the real dangers such media concentration could present."

Mr. Agnew, the senator charged, has shown far more interest in controlling what the news media say rather than in preserving their diversity and independence.

Sen. McIntyre said that the legislation he would introduce when Congress reconvenes next week would address itself to the problems he accused Mr. Agnew of glossing over.

The most far-reaching proposal would prohibit daily newspapers and their proprietors from owning or controlling any radio or TV station in the same metropolitan area. The legislation would also prohibit newspaper chains with five or more dailies from buying any more.

According to an analysis by the Federal Communications Commission in late 1968, about 35 television stations, most of them lucrative VHF channels, are owned or controlled by local newspaper interests. Newspapers also control more than 215 radio stations in their own communities.

Trend Noted
He said that approximately half of the nation's 1,767 daily newspapers—including 19 of the 25 largest—are owned by chains. During the last decade, Sen. McIntyre declared, "an average of 40 single-newspaper ownerships have been bought out by chains each and every year."

"At the present rate of expansion," he said in an 11-page statement, "all of the daily newspapers

in the country will be owned by chains in less than 20 years." Sen. McIntyre's bill would appear to stand little chance of passage. But the senator expects hearings before the Senate subcommittee on Interstate Commerce and Public Utilities, which he intended to stress the issues involved.

Beyond that, the proposals support opponents, including Sen. McIntyre, of the so-called Newspaper Preservation Act which is scheduled for Senate debate next week.

That act would override existing anti-trust laws and permit 44 dailies in 22 cities to continue operating under joint agreements to fix prices, pool profits and divide markets. The Nixon administration—speaking through the Commerce Department—supports the bill.

Calling for defeat of the Newspaper Preservation Act, Sen. McIntyre maintained that it would open the door to other special favors for the media, fail to preserve editorial independence, and discourage other potential competitors from entering the markets involved.

The New Hampshire senator said that he would propose an amendment that would guarantee Senate debate on "the issue of media concentration."

The amendment would withhold anti-trust exemptions from any paper owned by a chain or in command of its own radio or television station.

A spokesman for Sen. McIntyre said that this would rule out more than half of the joint operating agreements. Papers in the Scripps-Howard chain are parties to seven such agreements; Newhouse two; the Lee Newspapers in the Midwest two; and Hearst, one.

Under Sen. McIntyre's other proposals, newspaper-broadcasting combinations in the same city—such as The Washington Post and WTOP-TV and The Washington Evening Star and WMAZ-TV—would have three years to sell off one or the other of their properties.

The edict would not apply to CATV (cable television) stations which many newspapers are acquiring.

In all, Sen. McIntyre said, newspapers own 35 percent of the TV stations in the 25 biggest markets in the country.

Noting that the FCC "already considering a ban on common ownership of any two broadcast facilities within a given market," Sen. McIntyre described his proposed newspaper-broadcasting combinations as simply a companion effort to halt concentrated media ownership on the local level.

Newspaper chains would not be barred by Sen. McIntyre's bill from starting new papers. But any group with five or more could not buy existing or recently extinct dailies without being held in violation of anti-trust laws.

Repeatedly twisting Mr. Agnew in his statement, Sen. McIntyre said that, with the sole exception of 1964, most newspapers supported the Republican presidential ticket in election years.

If Mr. Agnew "truly fears a concentration of the media," Sen. McIntyre declared, he will "join with us now."



FLAT-FOOTED SCUBA WALKERS—These two seemingly extra-terrestrial beings are not about to turn around and murmur something about being taken to the leader, nor are these a couple of non-conformist jet-setters practicing a silly sport in a ridiculous way. It's just plain Mr. and Mrs. Richard LaForce, of Rochester, N.Y., passing a mound of snow while going to teach scuba-diving at an athletics center.

Snowstorms Blanketing N. Germany

FRANKFURT, Jan. 16 (UPI)—

Heavy snowfalls hit several parts of Germany today, crippling traffic and stranding motorists.

The worst conditions were in the Schleswig-Holstein area, in the north where snow driven by high winds piled up into drifts 15 feet high.

Police in Hamburg reported all available snow removal equipment working through the night to clear roads. The storm began late Thursday.

The international Copenhagen express had to remain overnight in the Putzger station because tracks were blocked.

In the south, Bavarian police said the Bayreuth-Nuremberg autobahn was blocked for several hours this morning by vehicles stalled in new snow.

In Italy, a small landslide in Enna, Sicily, led to the collapse of a rural house, killing three and injuring seven today. Warnings were out for avalanches and landslides elsewhere in Italy.

In rain-soaked Genoa, 300 people were ready to abandon their houses should the Genoa prefect decide that the threat of a landslide, building up for days, was too great for safety.

15 Feared Dead in Morocco
RABAT, Jan. 16 (Reuters)—Fifteen people are feared dead and some 100,000 homeless in Morocco as floods roared following two weeks of torrential rain.

Damage to crops is estimated at over \$26 million with heavy loss of livestock and damage to homes, roads and bridges.

At least 15 people died in north Morocco, according to unofficial reports. But an exact casualty count was impossible because dozens of small villages were isolated or under water, and communications were virtually cut off.

In the Sebou Valley, north of here, officials said 60,000 were homeless in the worst flood disaster known to Morocco.

In south Spain, another disaster area, floods roared today, but over 2,000 people are homeless and crops are badly damaged.

The usually sun-drenched port of Almeria suffered its worst flooding in history. Today, 1,300 people were still lodged in local government offices and hostels after evacuating wrecked houses and shanties in the poor parts of the city.

Strikes in Italy Delay Mailing Of Tax Notices
ROME, Jan. 16 (AP)—National and municipal tax bills for the first months of the year will not be ready before March or April, thus delaying the payment of about \$580 million in taxes. Repeated sporadic strikes in the country's 665 tax offices caused the delay.

The delay was announced today by the Finance Ministry. The bills, which are normally scheduled to be delivered by Feb. 10 for payment every two months, will most likely be distributed before April for payment by April 10.

A Finance Ministry spokesman said that the delay would cause "considerable problems" for municipal councils and the government, which were counting on the money.

Ammon Hennacy, 77, Dies; Catholic Worker Ex-Editor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT)—

Ammon Hennacy, 77, author and former associate editor of the Catholic Worker, a monthly edited here by Dorothy Day and dedicated to the application of radical Christian principles to social problems, died Wednesday in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Hennacy retired in 1961 and went to Salt Lake City to run the Joe Hill House of Hospitality for Migrants and Migrant Workers. He continued as a contributing columnist to the Worker.

He was the author of "The Autobiography of a Catholic Anarchist" and "The Book of Ammon." His "The One Man Revolution in America," about 18 American dissenters, is slated for publication this spring.

Mr. Hennacy was born in Negley, Ohio. During his life he was a Socialist, Anarchist, Quaker, migrant farm worker and writer. Since 1935 he had been a Roman Catholic. He joined the Catholic Worker in 1944.

As a pacifist and protester, he was locked up more than 30 times—the first time in 1917 in Columbus, Ohio, for Socialist activities. He was arrested five times here for not participating in civil defense exercises.

Survivors are his widow, Josephine Thomas Hennacy, and two daughters.

Leah Goldberg
NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT)—Leah Goldberg, 58, a leading Hebrew author, poet and translator, died Wednesday night at the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem after a brief illness.

Dr. Goldberg, head of the Hebrew University's department of comparative literature, was highly regarded as a critic of Hebrew literature and of European letters. In addition to her teaching and essays, she wrote plays, poems and children's poetry. Some of her poems are considered classics of modern Hebrew poetry.

William T. Piper
LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Jan. 16 (AP)—William T. Piper sr., 88, known as the "Henry Ford of aviation," died last night at Lock Haven Hospital.

Mr. Piper was board chairman of Piper Aircraft Corp., one of the larger companies in the production of low and medium-priced aircraft. Piper sold 4,474 planes in 1968 for \$85.7 million.

Mr. Piper was nearly 50 before he was identified with the aviation industry. His development in 1937 of the Piper Cub, a highly successful two-passenger plane, gained him national fame. Mr. Piper learned to fly in a Cub in 1931 at the age of 50 and he earned his twin-engine rating at the age of 73.

The Piper company currently has more than 4,300 employees and produces 17 different aircraft models at two plants in Florida and three in Pennsylvania.

John B. Gage
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 16 (AP)—John B. Gage, 82, mayor of Kansas City for three terms in the 1930s, died today after the smashing of the Tom Pendergast Democratic organization, died today.

He died of injuries suffered Dec. 11 when he was struck by a truck near his downtown law office.

Under Mr. Gage's leadership in the 1940s, the nearly bankrupt city made a comeback that attracted much national attention over the next decade as had the gang slayings and general decadence of the preceding 10 years.

Mr. Gage was elected mayor in April, 1940. As head of a fact-finding committee he had led a campaign that saw Pendergast, a powerful Democratic leader whose word had been law in Kansas City through the 1930s, ousted from control of the city and sent to prison for income tax violations.

Khaled Yashroti
BEIRUT, Jan. 16 (UPI)—One of the dozen top Palestinian liberation leaders, Khaled Yashroti, 40, died today after 19 days in a coma as a result of a building accident.

Mr. Yashroti, a civil engineer, was inspecting a Beirut building construction last Dec. 29 when he was hit by a bag of rubbish jettisoned by a worker.

A graduate of the American University of Beirut, Mr. Yashroti was a member of the 11-man executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and as such a member of the Palestine National Council—a sort of government-in-exile.

He was mainly responsible for control of funds to the PLO and the Palestine Liberation Army.

Gerard Frankel
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16 (AP)—Frankfort-born Dr. Gerard Frankel, 50, associate professor of linguistics at Peabody College and internationally known in his field, died yesterday in Vanderbilt University Hospital after a long illness.

Father De Breuvery
NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—French-born Reverend Emmanuel De Breuvery, 67, a Jesuit priest and economist at the United Nations, who aided many developing countries in Africa, died Wednesday in a New York hospital of a heart ailment.

14 Slain; 12 to Die
MANILA, Jan. 16 (AP)—Twelve prisoners were sentenced to the electric chair for killing 14 fellow inmates in a 1965 prison riot, the Philippine news service said today.

Czech Police Report Arrest Of 10 Left-Wing Extremists

PRAGUE, Jan. 16 (Reuters)—

Police have arrested ten student members of an extreme left-wing group, reliable sources said today on the first anniversary of the suicide by burning of student Jan Palach.

The sources said that the students—three Czechoslovaks and one West German girl—were members of the "Tribunals" party, which has been branded by authorities as "Trotskyite." The Interior Ministry has promised to publish details of the group's "anti-state" plans.

Their arrests were reported as scores of people made pilgrimages to the grave of Mr. Palach, the 27-year-old philosophy student whose self-immolation to protest restrictions following the Soviet-led invasion of August, 1968, stunned the nation.

A recently obtained copy of the radical group's policies called for active resistance "against those who

at home and behind the border prepared the debasing occupation."

18,153 Detained
Widespread arrests were reported throughout Czechoslovakia yesterday. The Czech Ministry of the Interior said that 18,153 persons were "investigated" in sweeps throughout the Czech states of Bohemia and Moravia. The announcement said that 1,851 were detained and 118 were "put under immediate arrest."

Three hundred persons reportedly were detained in Prague and 21 of them were arrested.

Today extra police forces and security men patrolled the upper half of Wenceslas Square near the fountain where Mr. Palach set fire to himself last Jan. 16. He died three days later.

His name was chalked hastily on a billboard near where he fell to the ground in flames.

Beside the Palach grave in Oldany Cemetery a small box of Czechoslovak flags was placed on a bench. Several youngsters pinned the flags on their lapels and wore them when leaving.

Mound of Flowers
A huge mound of flowers covered the grave and a glittering mass of about 300 candles was placed in front of it.

A police car stood outside the cemetery during the afternoon but there were seldom more than 10 to 15 persons there at one time.

Meanwhile, Prague Radio announced that Czechoslovak security forces have arrested several agents who spied for a Western intelligence service.

"These persons collected information of a military, political and economic character," the announcement said.

It added that the spy ring, otherwise unidentified, had its headquarters in Austria.

The number of arrests was not disclosed, but the announcement said that they were made by police and the prosecutor of Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia.

Israel Loses Jet in Raid Near Cairo
TEL AVIV, Jan. 16 (UPI)—Israel jets hit military targets 30 miles from Cairo for 90 minutes today and one plane was downed by Egyptian anti-aircraft fire, a military spokesman said.

The pilot of the downed plane was seen parachuting over Egyptian territory and his family has been notified, the Israeli spokesman said.

In Cairo, a military spokesman announced three Israeli jets had been shot down by Egyptian anti-aircraft guns during today's raid, Associated Press reported.

It was the sixteenth plane lost in combat by Israel since the 1967 six-day Arab-Israeli war, according to Israeli reports. The Israelis said they have downed 51 Arab planes—64 Egyptian and 17 Syrian—since the war.

Today, Israeli pilots reported a "high rate of hits," the spokesman said. They struck motor pools and tent camps along the Suez City-Cairo axis, army camps and positions in the vicinity of Suez City, 18 miles south of Suez City, the spokesman said.

The pilots ranged as deeply as 42 miles inside Egyptian territory, he said. Suez City is at the southern end of the Suez Canal and about 72 miles east of Cairo.

"This is a routine part of the war of attrition (Egyptian President Gamal Abdel) Nasser has declared on Israel. We strike at times and places of our choosing," the spokesman said.

The last plane loss reported by Israel came Nov. 17 when an aircraft was downed by anti-aircraft fire during a strike at the Egyptian radar station at Maser, in southern Jordan. The pilot of that plane bailed out safely over Israeli territory.

In another report, the army said an Israeli soldier was wounded at about 10 miles from Amman in a Jordanian artillery exchange in the southern sector of the canal.

The Israeli military spokesman denied Cairo claims that the Egyptians had shot down three Israeli jets during the afternoon strike. He repeated that only one Israeli warplane had been downed in the action.

The spokesman also denied knowledge of a report from Amman saying Israeli jet planes had attacked two villages in northern Jordan today.

Grenade in Gaza
GAZA, Jan. 16 (Reuters)—Eight local Arabs were wounded when a hand grenade was tossed at an Israeli civilian vehicle in the main street of Gaza today, a spokesman said here. None of the passengers was hurt.

Premiership Of Libya Goes To Qaddafi
TRIPOLI, Jan. 16 (AP)—Col. Muammar Qaddafi, leader of the coup that ousted King Idris and took over this nation Sept. 1, today assumed the post of premier, and placed four fellow officers in other key ministerial posts.

The 27-year-old colonel presumably also continued to lead the revolutionary command council of 12 officers that has been running Libya through a civilian cabinet since the coup.

By taking over the premiership personally and putting other officers in the cabinet, Col. Qaddafi appeared to be tightening control over operations of the government as well as its policies.

The changes were announced by Tripoli radio.

The announcement said that Major Maghribi, a lawyer and a premier shortly after the coup, had resigned.

Taking up cabinet posts, along with Col. Qaddafi, the announcement said, were:

Capt. Abdul Salam Jalloud, Vice-President and Minister of Interior; Capt. Bashir Saghr Hawawad, Minister of Education; First Lt. Omar Abdullah Meheishi, Minister of Economy and Industry; and First Lt. Imhammed Abu Bakr Ingayev, Minister of Housing and Municipalities.

Five days ago, Libyan newspapers published a list of revolutionary command council members that included all four of these junior officers.

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Thursday, January 22nd

Private Soirées

Friday, January 23rd

Presentation of collections at the
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- 9:30 a.m. HERRERA Y OLLERO
- 10:20 a.m. LINO
- 11:10 a.m. MARBEL JR.
- 12:00 noon CARMEN MIR
- 12:50 p.m. ROSSER
- 1:30 p.m. LUNCH (at the Palacio de
Congresos y Exposiciones)
- 2:00 p.m. PEDRO RODRIGUEZ
- 2:50 p.m. PEDRO ROVIRA
- 3:40 p.m. SANTA EULALIA
- 4:30 p.m. VARGAS OCHAGAVIA
- 5:20 p.m. VILLAHIERRO
- 6:10 p.m. SUEDE AND NAPA
LEATHER SHOW

Saturday, January 24th

Presentation of collections in
private salons and commercial discussions

- 11:00 a.m. ELIO BERHANYER
- 5:00 p.m. PERTEGAZ

Commercial discussions will continue on Sunday,
January 25th, until 12:00 noon.

For further details please apply to:

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EMILY GENAUER

'Collectors Are Blind—And Stupid Too—Who Buy Art Only for a Rise'

NEW YORK—My new year's resolution: never again answer anybody who asks me about art as an investment; just crush him like the iceberg I can be. That goes for the "collector" who looked at a David Smith drawing on my wall recently and said: "I love Smith's stuff. I tried to trade five Gottlieb lithographs for a Smith drawing, but the deal didn't go through."

It goes for the old friend who

asked if an oil she'd spotted for \$250 in a Third Avenue gallery was a good buy, certain to rise in value, and was miffed when I asked whether she'd had the same doubts when she bought her last new dress.

It goes for all the people who have read financial columnist Sylvia Porter's recent series of articles called "Investing in Art," in which she asked the hypothetical questions: "What's behind the art boom? How you can buy into it—with the expectation of making significant profits when you resell?"

My answer normally would have been a fairly polite: "Forget it. Anybody who buys art as an investment has to be blind—literally blind." But now I'm too angry to answer at all.

The fact is that nobody—but

nobody—knows what will happen to the price of individual works of art or artists. The overall price of art will go up, of course, as inflation has raised the prices of everything. But nobody knows for sure which works they will be, how long it will take, or how long the prices will hold up.

Quality in Art

Quality itself has nothing to do with it, despite what one dealer told Miss Porter. What he suggested as quality I wouldn't hang on my wall. Nobody has ever agreed on exactly what quality in art is. If it were fixed, a critic could forget about ideas and just run around with a tape measure. Manipulation, unpredictable changes in taste, chance, death and taxes are what affect the prices of art.

To buy a work of art because you're looking for it to rise in value is to marry someone only because of his or her stock portfolio; to have sex because you might have a child who might grow up to be a genius, or the President of the United States; to buy or build a house for your family only because its value may increase.

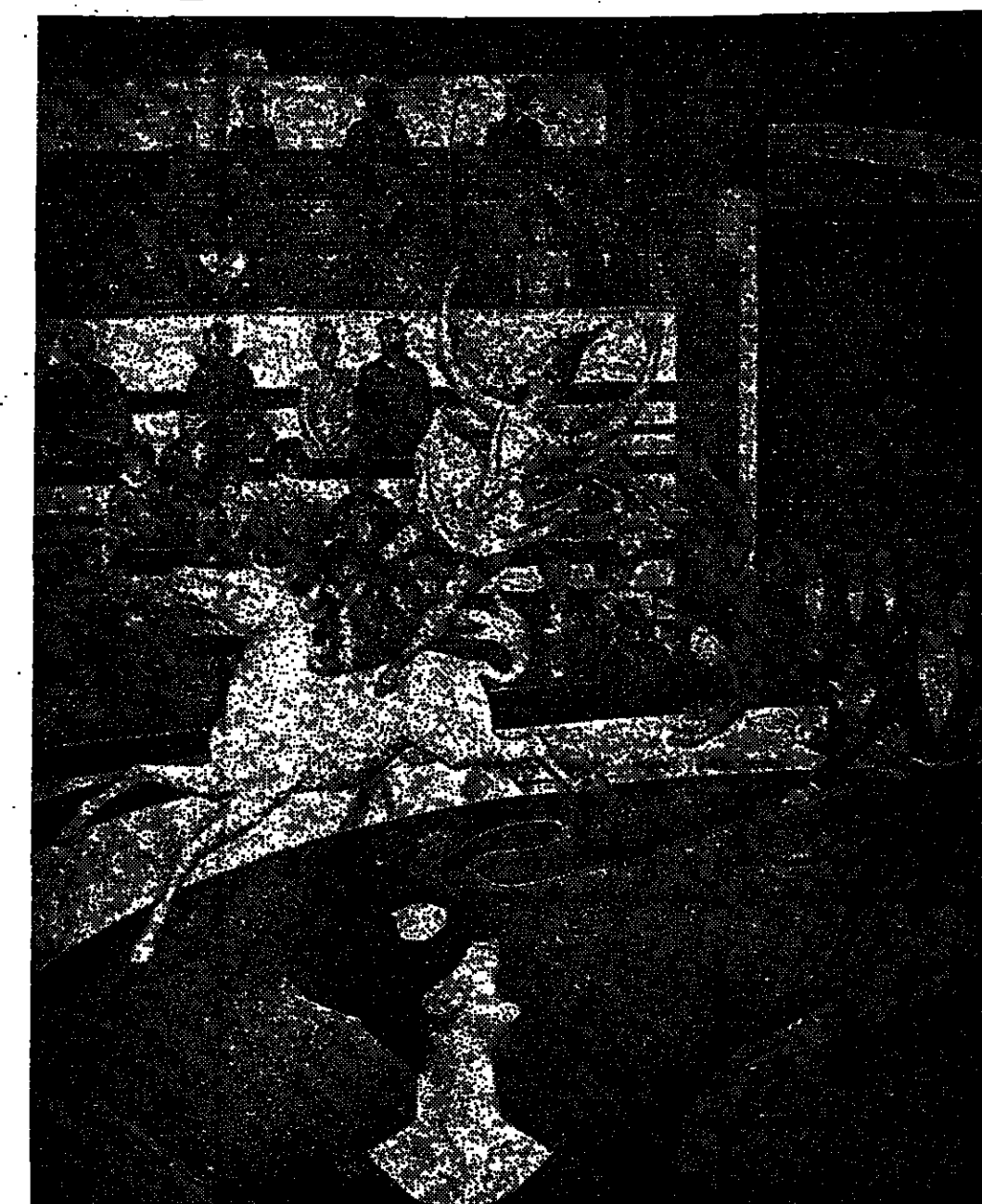
A good deal of art has and will rise in value fantastically, as have other kinds of property. But you can't hang a stock certificate on your wall knowing that each morning it will say something to you about color, shape and dreams in a lovely, impossible world of imagination and order.

Sure, some people seem to have had the legendary golden touch in their collecting. John Quinn, for instance. A New York corporation lawyer who died in 1924, Quinn bought for very little, in view of the extent of his purchases, works that include, among countless others no less valuable, two great Picasso oils now at the Museum of Modern Art, "Three Women at the Spring" and "Two Nudes" as well as his blue-period "Guirlandes" at the Metropolitan; Rousseau's "Sleeping Gypsy," also at the Museum of Modern Art; Seurat's "The Circus," at the Louvre, and dozens of major pictures by Matisse.

Less Than Paid

But when John Quinn's collection was sold after his death he had given only one picture away, the Seurat to the Louvre, it brought about \$100,000 less than the half-million he had paid for it. Today, figuring conservatively, experts say collection would bring over \$100,000,000.

But that's not the whole story. In his collection were many works by artists who are now completely forgotten. At the historic Armory exhibition



Seurat's "Le Cirque," the painting the late John Quinn gave to the Louvre.

in 1913, where the general public had its first glimpse of the modern art revolution abroad, Quinn spent a total of \$5,508.52, including \$6 for a lithograph by Gauguin.

But who was the Pierre Giraud for whose picture, "Hommage à Gauguin," he paid \$135? Or the Alexander Blanchet for whose oil, called "Two Friends," he paid \$540, while André Derain's familiar "Window on the Park," now in the Museum of Modern Art, cost him only \$485?

I reach to my shelves, and the first marked auction catalogue I touch (marked by me the night of the auction) is for the 1939 sale of art owned by Mrs. Cornelius J. Sullivan, one of the three women who dreamed

up the Museum of Modern Art. Why, at that sale, did a Modigliani watercolor bring only \$55, while one by the now forgotten Foulis brought \$70?

Why did a picture by an artist called Paul Charnagagne bring \$85, while a Picasso drawing went for \$50? I look around my walls as I

write. It would be dishonest for me to deny that I get satisfaction from the fact that in most instances I "guessed right"—vulgar phrase—and the market value of what I hope never to sell is still my best insurance policy. That's not why I bought anything—except once.

A Single Work

The single piece that has risen most spectacularly—at least 1,000 percent—is one I bought many years ago because I recognized the artist's greatness, realized this piece had to rise, acquired it for only that reason—and now virtually never look at it. For all its very real merit, it gives me no emotional charge at all. It's the only work I'd part with and feel no sense of loss.

Because most of the others are "family," part of my life, they're also the best part of the life of some gifted, vibrant, very special human being I may or may not know. I'm grateful, as all art buyers should be, for being able to afford daily contact with that life in my own home. If I couldn't I'd find it in a gallery or museum.

I look each morning at a mysterious surrealist landscape, by a great man I needn't name, in which unmistakable shapes (bones? the debris of dreams? fragments of fallen meteors?) are scattered around a cool, blue, luminous void holding forever for me those strange, intense hours when the astronauts plunged through space. I look at a framed box in which differently sized, light-refracting lenses "float" against a background of infinitely fine and intricate drawing refresh me each morning far more than would a swim, open-eyed, along the bottom of a tropical sea.

Both are by artists who have "made it," one a long world-famous man, the other a young woman already winning international reputation.

Do I get more pleasure from that work than I do from a very large oil all pale gray and white, depicting—I think—a sea marsh under a brooding winter sky, bought one Sunday after-

noon in a New England museum, the work of an artist who still hasn't had a New York one-man exhibition? Not at all.

Do I get more joy from the three Magi moving as in dance across the stone lintel that was once part of a 13th century cloister in France than from a four-inch Greek marble head I bought for a few dollars in the Istanbul bazaar and carried home in my purse?

Collectors are blind—and stupid, too—who buy art only for a rise, and trade works the way small boys used to swap stamps or cards in packages of cigarettes. I never want to meet another.

A White House Exhibition for Andrew Wyeth

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT)—Andrew Wyeth, the beloved realist painter, has been named to the White House.

It is President Nixon, who will honor him there next month with a black-tie dinner and exhibition, believed to be the first such recognition accorded a living artist.

The dinner will take place on Feb. 19 or 20 and the show, of 20 Wyeth paintings, will be a view for a month.

"I'm a great admirer of Andrew Wyeth and so is the President," Mrs. Nixon said through a spokesman Tuesday. "I'm very excited about having his paintings in the White House—this is the first time it's been done."

The feeling seems to be mutual. "I've consistently admired President Nixon as everything he stands for," Mr. Wyeth commented at his home in Chadds Ford, Pa.

He noted that, although he had met Mr. Nixon for the first time last November, at the White House state dinner, Premier Eisaku Sato of Japan had corresponded with the President from time to time on matters other than art.

"The artist, whose major work has been for more than 100 years, added that he was 'deeply moved' by the President's recognition."

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The Art Market

A Loire Valley Château And Contents to Be Sold

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 16.—With a sale at the Hôtel Drouot Monday through Wednesday, the story of one of France's glorious Loire châteaux will be coming to an end, or at least the wall have changed.

As usual the heirs, who are disposing of the contents of the castle as well as the castle itself, have officially withheld the name of the monument. It is called the "Château de X" in the catalogue. The auctioneer, Jean Chabert de Rié, used an 18th-century print of the castle to illustrate the front page of the catalogue, taking pains to crop out the armorial shield of the family; the shield is so famous that it would have told the story at once. But Mr. de Rié didn't explain how the family planned to sell the property itself without disclosing the name.

Leaving identification problems aside, the castle is one of the finest structures in central France. It has 12th-century twin towers with machicolation, and a drawbridge. The guardroom is impressive and even more so, a mysterious subterranean room below ground level, the use of which has puzzled medieval historians. In the 15th century, heavy fighting took place near the castle between Jean d'Arc's troops and the English Army. François Villon, the 15th-century poet, spent some time in one of the castle's gloomy dungeons as a prisoner, no doubt writing verses as an alternative to his less legal activities when on the outside.

But the place really came into its own some 300 years later in the latter part of the 17th century. A new mansion was built, next door to the old one, about 1770 in the finest late Louis XV style. For the literati, who are in vogue from Paris to the hospitable *salon* *literaire* at the château. Even the early Gothic chapel with its fine Romanesque tower and stone-covered, octagonal spire, was done over. Now all the place was entirely redecorated—a word that didn't just then but aptly describes the work. Furniture was ordered from the cartons from famous cabinet-makers for the comfort of a illustrious company of writers, poets and men of the world.

Included in Monday's sale is furniture from the chapel, including a breathtaking set of six baroque chairs. Two baroque chairs, a set of six chairs, and another set of 12 chairs, made by Jean-Baptiste Lefebvre and bearing his stamp. With carved twisted fluting on the legs and plaited motifs on the arms and backs. Lefebvre's chairs typify the Louis XVI style at a royal best. It may interest collectors to learn that the frayed crimson velvet upholstery has been left unchanged since those days. This, according to the expert, bears witness to the perfect undisturbed condition of the chairs. They were all made about 1770, the year when Lefebvre was accepted as a master in the guild. No such set has been offered for sale at auction in many years, whether in American or European salerooms.

But all of the pieces in the sale are not, of course, signed; some examples go a long way to prove that the best of 18th-century furniture does not have to bear a cabinet-maker's name. For not all of the old belongings were discarded when the château was redecorated. Two giltwood candelabra of the Régence period early 18th century in France, to be confused with the English Regency in the early 18th century, are priceless. A *carrel d'apogée* (a clock on a wall bracket), over 25 inches high, comes from the same period and was signed by Flon. It is a fine example of early French rococo.

Judging from what is left today, the castle must have also contained a wealth of tapestries and objects from all over Europe. There is a remarkable 17th-century carved oak chest from Italy. A pair of first-class tapestries, woven in the workshop of D. Eggenmann, comes from Brussels.

Among the smaller objects, I noted a two-color gold box from the Louis XVI period. It is of the finest quality, with an 18th-century inscription that reads it as a gift from one of the later owners to a member of the family.

This highly aristocratic château, full of history, fell on evil days during the Revolution that took place soon after it had been refurbished. It was sold in 1791 to a family from the new bourgeoisie, eager to take the place of the former nobility. For the first time, the castle was used as a home. The new life, however, was more comfortable. But the new bourgeoisie, in its turn, fell on evil days.

Because of a long period of neglect, the once magnificent castle in the French manner is but a dim memory. The roof of the mansion is sagging. A small, delightful garden pavilion is the only one left. The paneling is still there in most rooms, but decay has taken its toll. The darkness and the eerie silence are like the seal of death on such monuments to a bygone culture.

An important sale of drawings by old and modern masters will be held in Basel, Switzerland, on January 24, in the rooms of Auctioneers A.G.V. at Dufourstrasse 9. Signatures or attributions range from François Boucher, Jean Honoré Fragonard, and Hubert Robert to Van Gogh, André Derain and Ben Nicholson. Auctioneers is a new company with Christoph Bernoulli as chairman and French auctioneers Maurice Elie and René-Georges Laurin as technical and artistic advisors. In plain words, it can be considered to be another move for the control of foreign markets by this influential French group, in close competition with Sotheby's and Christie's of London.

London Auctions

Ceramics in the Spotlight

By Maxine Molyneux

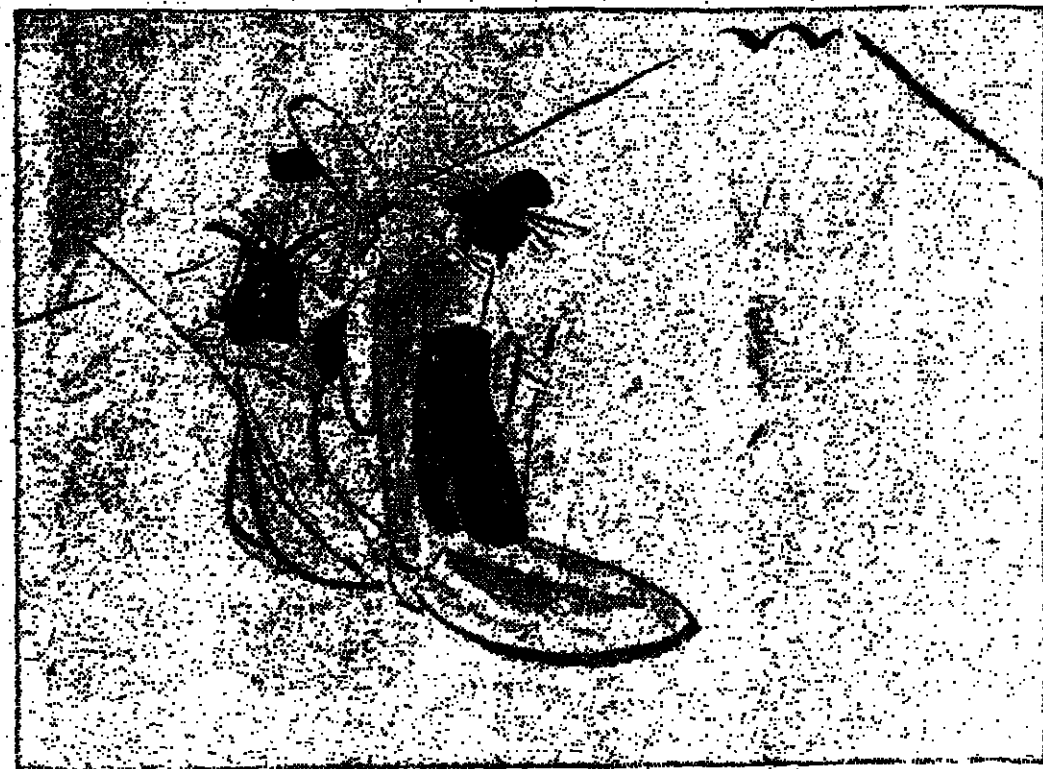
LONDON, Jan. 16.—The first sale this year of importance devoted to Continental ceramics is to take place at Sotheby's on Jan. 27. Although not a spectacular collection, it has a good cross-section from most of the important Continental schools, including Meissen, Höchst and Nymphenburg together with some maiolica, faience and a series of Berlin and Castelli pieces.

The most important feature of the sale is an extremely rare and beautiful example of French maiolica made in Lyons about 1680, painted in late Urbino istoriato style with the story of the flight of Pegasus. It is not widely known that maiolica was made in France, and in any case it is extremely difficult to identify. The style, treatment of subject and coloring closely resemble Italian examples; furthermore, the lettering on the reverse is usually in Italian. The example in the sale, however, has a cast-iron attribution: there is a documentary piece signed and dated Lyon 1588 in the same hand in the British Museum which was sold at Sotheby's in 1959. Also, both pieces are based on the same design, namely a woodcut from the "Illustrated Bible" published in Lyons in 1588.

It is curious that in London, the Continental sales are often a great deal more exciting and come up more frequently than English ceramics sales. This is probably due to the uncertain state of the English ceramic market which is unpredictable and erratic, with prices remaining stagnant or even falling in some fields, and rocketing up beyond all expectation in others.

Some German factories such as Frankenthal and Fürstentum have been increasing noticeably in value, particularly with the early pieces, and Nymphenburg continues to be a magic name for which a steady demand has always been established. Many of these costly Continental factories received royal patronage at one time or another, which probably accounts for their quality and popularity, whereas the English factories were not so favored and had to struggle on alone. A great many of them closed down, unable to bear prodigious costs.

Early Italian pottery is going particularly well at present, with the extremely decorative and colorful maiolica as strong as ever, some interesting examples of which are included in Sotheby's sale.



"The Bridal Journey," by the 18th-century artist Hishō, from the Harari collection.

Oils, Japanese Art, Prints

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Jan. 16.—As always, London is still full of surprises and good things. At the Archway Gallery, 25 Grafton Street, is a one-man show, running through Feb. 3, of recent oils by Andrew Vicari. Vicari is a 36-year-old Welshman of Italian and Spanish ancestry, which makes a pretty formidable artistic combination, training as he did both in England and in Italy.

He is a strange romantic talent, mingling the harlequin, the symbol of suffering, and the symbol of humanity sometimes with the cow punchers of the Camargue, sometimes with the watchmen at Pontecorvo. And I shall shew wonders in heaven above, and signs in the earth beneath, blood and fire, and vapors of smoke, the sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood—some-times among the witnesses at the foot of the Cross.

There are some who say that this talent is old-hat, or old-fashioned, or déjà-vu; but I am unable to agree with them. For at his best, Vicari is in the great Italian classical tradition, painting his fiery apocalyptic visions to last three or four or five centuries.

Under the auspices of the Arts Council of Great Britain, there is an exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum of

Art in London

120 of the best Japanese drawings and paintings from the Harari collection. The late Ralph Harari made a number of celebrated collections of Islamic metalwork, of contemporary English and French painting, of drawings by Aubrey Beardsley, Charles Keene and Gauguin.

His Japanese collection, formed around a nucleus of 26 works by Hokusai, was especially strong in work of the Tokugawa-Edo period, roughly speaking, the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The Orientalists Basil Gray and John Miller have made the selection, and compiled the catalogue, which fully covers the Kano, decorative, Murayama, Shijo and Ukiyo-e schools, all of which are well represented in this impressive show.

Ann Madden is a young English painter married to the painter Louis Le Breton and now living and working in the south of France. She is a ceaseless experimentalist; and an exhibition of recent work at the New Art Centre, 41 Sloane Street, is of nine silk-screen prints (serigraphs) on perspex. I know just how long and hard has been the struggle to per-

fect the technique of printing on perspex; but Ann Madden has triumphantly disguised the struggle, and makes the whole thing look beautifully easy. The work is of extreme elegance, the best pieces being the one entitled "Silver and Black" and the one entitled "Poppy." This is a hard-edged abstraction applied figuratively, which may sound confusing, but in effect is not. Her training as a classical painter, and her earlier experiments in sculpture in silver, have been utilized here to further her art. These prints are very impressive, and very good indeed, recommended especially to young printmakers.

Andrzej Grabowski at the time of his tragic death last July, was preparing for a first exhibition of jewelry and sculpture. This project has now been enlarged to include a number of drawings, paintings and watercolors, the whole forming a memorial exhibition which has been mounted in his father's Grabowski Gallery, 84 Sloane Avenue.

It is always extremely difficult to predict from what is that may be, or in this case, what may have been. Certainly there was a clear concern throughout the work for the human condition and the place of man in the universe, which is as equally visible in the later non-figurative oils and sculptures as in the early portraits and drawings.

Art in New York

Transcendental Technique

By Peter Schjeldahl

NEW YORK (NYT).—Hans Hofmann died almost four years ago at the age of 86, leaving behind a huge oeuvre which included an astonishing succession of late masterpieces as well as a nearly legendary reputation as a teacher and guru of young painters. General appreciation of his singular character and influence—an appreciation which began coming his way only very late in life—has been growing rapidly ever since. Just how good the paintings of his last decade are is made abundantly clear by the selection included by Henry Geldzahler in the current "New York Painting and Sculpture" show at the Metropolitan, constituting one of that exhibition's really pleasant surprises.

And now the Rembrandt Gallery has mounted a show of 12 unfamiliar canvases just released by the Hofmann estate, canvases spanning Hofmann's career from 1940 to 1965, providing the occasion for a few new thoughts about this very special American master.

To U.S. in 1953

At a time when the age of 30 is widely equated with death, it seems salutary to note that Hofmann was 53 when he emigrated from Germany to New York in 1953. He had by then already established himself as an artist and art teacher of some note (after a brief career as an inventor), but he was still a decade short of really hitting his stride as a painter. His capacity for sustained artistic growth would seem to have been matched only by the constancy of his personality.

It is perhaps equally remarkable that, while participating actively in the first truly American art movement of major pretensions he retained about his sensibility a distinctly "German" cast. He relished the heavy poetry of abstract themes like Nature and Joy, which may be symbolically read in the effulgent reds, greens and yellows he favored on his palette as well as more literally, in his choice of titles.

It is one thing to distinguish Hofmann as a painter from his peers among the abstract expressionists; it might be his curious lack of a firm stylistic commitment, except to abstraction and painterliness in general and to certain, pet didactic principles. From Gorky through Stella, stylistic identity—the identity of what is painted—has been a crucial and even an anguished preoccupation of American painting. Hofmann's art displays almost a vacancy in this department, the sense

of a sort of lofty arbitrariness. For his passion, and "passion" seems the right word, was for technique. He was a man who, above all else, simply loved to paint.

An Anthology

Each of Hofmann's canvases is typically an anthology of oil painting techniques, the complex dynamics based on the unlikely continuity of its component parts. Among his favorite procedures was impasto, the application of pure pigment with the palette knife, which he wielded lovingly, shoveling paint on with sensuous glee. But a painting full of knife strokes might also contain passages of beautiful, liquid wash and blank, sized canvas, giving rise to a powerful play of shifting intensities and elusive depths.

His best-known image, of which there is one fine example at the Rembrandt, "Autumn Chill and Sun," involves rectangles of smoothly impasted color set against a freely brushed background, like pure chords sounding in the midst of a cacophony. The breathtaking audacity of this image would seem to derive, however, more from its simple arbitrariness than from any poetic or formal statement it might be presumed to embody. Indeed, it seems to exist for the express purpose of raising a host of formal problems that only the all-out application of the most masterful technique can resolve.

It is said that many of the students whom Hofmann tutored with his peculiar brand of fervor at his Greenwich Village and Provincetown ateliers later came to be disillusioned with the master, perceiving too late that he had left them with an arsenal of means disguised as ends (it is interesting to note that many of his talented protégés—including Larry Rivers, Jane Freilicher and Ned Blaine—

Temple to Wind God Found in Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 16 (AP).—A complete and well-preserved temple to the Aztec wind god has been discovered during excavations for the Mexico City subway.

A small statue of the wind god found in what is believed to have been a large patio at the base of the temple confirmed identification of the structure for archaeologists of the National Anthropology and History Institute. So far about 80 tons of artifacts have been removed from subway construction sites.

Around the Galleries in Rome

A Graphic Look at Art History

By Edith Schloss

ROME, Jan. 16.—After fire had damaged many Gothic and early Renaissance frescoes in the Camposanto di Pisa at the end of World War II, restorers uncovered drawings underneath the works. The drawings were more spontaneous than the finished painting on top. Centuries ago, drawing was nothing but a means, all but the final work was erased. How the work process itself, the drawing, became again the fabric of the picture, how it began to count as an end, can be studied in several exhibitions in Rome this month:

Neapolitan Drawing From the 17th to the 18th Century. Palazzo Barberini, V. Quattro Fontane 13 through January.

The collection begins with wash and anonymous works and proceeds from good Spanish sepias and the slashing penline of Spadaro to Luca Giordano, one of the stars of the show. A "Head" and his "Sacrifice of Isaac" are splendid exercises in penmanship and "Two Nymphs with a Rabbit" is made of fine fluid breathing strokes. But the outstanding work is a beautiful Salvador Rosa, a web of virtuosic brush flicks thrown against a blaze of light in "The Bridge." Already Solimena's populated allegories cease to be drawing for drawing's sake, and through ornate, high-baroque show drawings toward the classic modesty of "Mergellina" and "Tivoli" by Von Witzel. The baroque ceiling of the hall by Cortona nicely complements the drawings shown under it. (While you are there, make an excursion to the permanent collection of the National Gallery, past Raphael's slice-of-Roman beauty to the bequest of the Duke of Cervinara, two rooms full of the most charming rococo: Lancret, Watteau, Fragonard, Guardi, et al.)

19th-Century Drawings, La Farnesina, V. della Lungara 230, through January. One of the earliest drawings here is also the best, a surprisingly wild Canova made with vivid sure pen slashes. There is a faint but intricate Ingres. The drawings by Victorian sculptors, especially some by Pío Fedé, are much more dynamic than the statues made of them. Van Pilo's and Viarelli's views are the most typically 19th century, but an immense "Letter" by Favretto is timeless. Tatton's studies for cavalry charges and battles, wiry tangles of moving lines, are sometimes almost futurist, and Signorini's fluidly borders on Art Nouveau. (Don't forget to visit Raphael's "Galatea,"

surrounded by her marine deities.)

Le Corbusier, Galleria Levi, V. del Vantaggio 12, through January.

Back in our own century, these late color lithographs are based on drawings: curly, sure, post-Picasso. It is clear and uncluttered, much more personal than one would expect after seeing the public work of this artist.

Work on Paper, La Medusa, V. del Babuino 124, through January.

More drawings: a Delvaux "Lady on a Chair," looser and more charming than his usual erotic allegories; a sweet-sour Klee, Dubuffet, who amusingly draws with Chinese white on yellowed newspaper; Matisse's inexhaustible fantasy produces strange long beasts with crayon, and there'll always be a Picasso—here a square funny face and a woolly patois *de mouche* landscape, both dated 1967. Finally there are two simple Morandis: a few spare wavy pencil marks made with a broad pencil—a lifetime of SEEING has gone into these lovely things.

Prints, Marlborough, V. Gregoriana 5, through January. A group of contemporary modern classics, a dry faultless show whose fault is just that

its institutional tidiness. It is enlivened by some new Burris, silkscreens, where wedge shapes are held together by wiry whimsical line, and by some paper cut-outs shaggy with pastel strokes by Richard Smith.

Yves Klein, Obelisco, Via Sistina 146, through February. This retrospective has nothing to do with drawing. Klein died prematurely in 1962. In the late fifties in New York he seemed to be some kind of a joker, but in the light of pop art development his amusing and irritating work has become classic. Here in this retrospective his eleven monochrome, same-size canvases, his *éponges*, his relief *planchette terre*, are all drenched in the same mystic light.

Francesco Angelini, Mara Coccia, V. L. di Savola 2, Jan. 25 through February.

One of the best known Italian pop artists, Angelini has dealt with modern heraldry, flag elements and other patriotic: American stars, French stripes, K.K.K. crosses and German swastikas, even the municipal Roman wolf—these public symbols were the properties on scenes often blurred with ominous dark veiling. The insistent pop art patterns seemed bland, but the reiteration was meant to be biting social comment.

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Senators, Scientists and SALT

The shaping of American positions for the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union has shown some alarming signs of excessive military influence and conservative Pentagon technical advice. But recently there have been encouraging indications that a countervailing force may be in the making in the Senate and in the President's Science Advisory Committee.

Dr. Lee DuBridge, the President's science adviser, has now for the first time entered the SALT debate within the administration. He is arguing that MIRV multiple warhead missiles, the main lever in the missile race, could be safely banned by an agreement to halt flight testing that would be monitored unilaterally. The Pentagon has been asserting that methods of inspection already rejected by both countries would be needed to avoid Soviet evasion.

At the same time, the White House now for the first time is consulting PSAC members about the central Pentagon argument for deploying American MIRV missiles. This argument is that MIRV is needed to penetrate low-performance Soviet anti-aircraft defenses which, the Pentagon asserts, Moscow could "upgrade" clandestinely into an effective anti-missile defense. Many scientists challenge this thesis, which has up to now been a strong influence on administration policy.

Meanwhile, the Senate Disarmament subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee, which spearheaded the fight against the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system last year, is showing revived interest in SALT. Its chairman, Sen. Gore of Tennessee, has summoned arms control director Gerard Smith to discuss the results of the Helsinki conference and policy preparations for the Vienna meeting April 16. Congress called in academic scientists to counter

the Pentagon's technical arguments in the Safeguard fight and could well do the same to temper military influence in the SALT negotiations.

During the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations, distinguished panels of PSAC members and academic scientists repeatedly were able to demonstrate that the risks emphasized by the Pentagon in opposing arms control proposals were of a dimension both Presidents were willing to entertain to achieve such agreements as the partial nuclear test ban. Under President Johnson, this function fell into disuse. And so long as Mr. Nixon's science adviser, Dr. DuBridge, remained inactive in the arms control field, there was a clear field for the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Pentagon hierarchy to emphasize the military and technical dangers of arms control measures. When outside scientific advice was sought, it often came from Pentagon-selected "think tanks" and panels, which tended to support the military view.

The risks of accepting such one-sided data should have become evident to Mr. Nixon during the fight over the Safeguard ABM system. The program came within one vote of being defeated in the Senate partly because academic scientists were able to challenge the technical arguments on which the administration had based its case.

Nevertheless, over-reliance on Pentagon advice has continued until recently in the preparation of Nixon administration positions for the SALT talks. The result has been virtually to convince the White House that there was no safe way to halt MIRV and, consequently, a new spiral in the arms race.

A vigorous attack on this thesis by senators and scientists could well play a critical role now in the policy review under way.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Unfinished Business

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird's announcement that the administration will urge elimination of student and occupational draft deferments was happy news for those who seek genuine fairness in the application of Selective Service laws. Sen. Edward Kennedy had already put his prestige behind such a move, and there is now reason to hope it will receive widespread bipartisan support when the new session of Congress convenes. The compromise worked out in order to pass the draft lottery bill last year guaranteed that the draft would receive a thorough review, and chairman John Stennis is on the record promising early hearings of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Student deferments have long been a focus for complaints about inequities in the draft; many educational authorities agree that they function as a sort of class distinction, guaranteeing that those who can afford higher education may delay, or perhaps avoid entirely, military service while others may not. Even under the new lottery system, which reduces the period of draft vulnerability to one year, some students are at an advantage because they may be able to enter or leave school in such a way as to be exposed to the draft for a shorter time than most. Even though President Johnson canceled an official list of draft-sheltered jobs in 1968, occupational deferments have also remained as an inequity; at the moment policies differ among the nation's several

thousand draft boards and a job that is defensible in Farbo may not have the same immunity in Hartford. Although congressional authority is required to end student deferments, the President already has the power to do away with the occupational category; but it is understandable that he should first seek sanction for this from the Congress, within the context of continuing draft reform.

It will not be easy for any congressman to vote in an election year for suspension of a privilege that profits his constituents with children in college. And there will be built-in resistance, especially in the House, from some people who oppose the long-range goal of a volunteer army and view further reform of this nature as a step in the wrong direction. As Mr. Laird said, however, these steps are essential to ensure "that all young men are treated equally and fairly"; they were a part of the 1967 recommendations of the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service headed by Burke Marshall and still remain valid. Aside from these obvious advantages, elimination of student and occupational deferments may also go a long way toward eliminating current pressures on young men to go to college when they do not really want to or to hold so-called "national security" jobs just to avoid the draft.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

German Relations

Walter Ulbricht has lately been at pains to kill any hopes that a dramatic reconciliation between West and East Germany was imminent. He wants nothing less than full recognition of East Germany and a renunciation by West Germany of its treaties with its allies.

It was, therefore, inevitable that Willy Brandt, the federal chancellor, should reject Ulbricht's draft treaty Wednesday when he made his state of the union speech in the Bundestag. If relations between the two German states are now as bad as ever they have been (and it is East Germany which says so), then it is no fault of Brandt.

Brandt proposed Wednesday that there should be negotiations between the two governments on the relations between the two states. If Ulbricht has his way, there will be no such negotiations—he wants the form, recognition, not the substance, good neighborliness.

—From The Times (London).

Back to Earth

The average American, while still fond of the "New Frontier" myth, cannot refrain from dreaming of a society in which his daily problems would be less neglected. For reasons that had more to do with politics than with science, the space conquest has overshadowed everything else for some time. The time appears to have come when it has to take a back seat to the benefit of other objectives.

The hour of a difficult choice is thus coming for the European countries. Two courses are open to them: either pursue their own effort, as they have done in the past without having their sacrifices rewarded by success, or respond to the offer to join forces with the New World. It seems as if now obvious that, even if the United States shows a lesser interest in the conquest of space and generally for all that has to do with science, any solution that would merely consist of repeating the futile efforts already made would not have more chances than in the past of producing a result.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 17, 1895

PARIS—The most characteristic feature of the crisis through which France is passing is the complete indifference of the public, which contrasts strikingly with the effervescence in the political world. The sitting of the Chamber lasted only 35 minutes and was occupied by the reading of President Casimir-Périer's letter of resignation. The Chamber gave the letter an icy reception. The Senate was more violent. The new President is elected today.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 17, 1920

PARIS—The League of Nations held its first meeting yesterday. American participation in this first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, held in the clock room of the French Foreign Office, Quai d'Orsay, was conspicuous by its absence. Neither Ambassador Hugh C. Wallace nor any other member of the American diplomatic staff in Paris attended the session. Several speakers praised President Wilson's part in forming the League.



"Peace?"

The Missile-Gap Ghost

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—Inside and outside the government, the ghost of the "missile gap" is haunting the argument about American ABM deployment. Since this is a deadly dangerous business, it may be well to lay the ghost.

The way the ghost works, particularly in the intelligence community, is to make people say: "We were wrong about the missile gap, so we must not make that mistake again." The same silly argument is widely used in the Senate and in the press.

It is a silly argument because there could have been a missile gap, and if the Soviets had made the right decision, there would have been a missile gap. In the Kremlin, in fact, one suspects that they are now saying: "We were wrong not to pay for creating a missile gap; so we must not make that mistake again."

The story, in which this reporter was marginally involved, began with the first tests of the first Soviet ICBM. This first ICBM was a horribly cumbersome, expensive piece of machinery; but in the judgment of a substantial majority of the U.S. government's technical experts, it was quite good enough to carry a huge thermonuclear warhead to targets in the United States.

Initial Forecasts

The question, therefore, presented itself: How many of these ICBMs would the Soviets produce and how soon would they produce them? The answer was reached by calculations of Soviet manufacturing capability. Crudely, it was that the Soviets ought to have about 150 ICBMs in operational readiness by the winter of 1961.

Initially, this forecast was generally accepted in the Eisenhower administration. For example, Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy testified under oath that there was indeed a missile gap, and he admitted the gap would become serious in the future.

Subsequently, doubts arose in the administration for three different reasons. The main one was the overwhelming longing of the Eisenhower policy-makers to believe

there was no danger. But there was also an increasing question about certain technical aspects of the first Soviet ICBMs; and above all, there were the U-2 overflights of the Soviet Union.

The U-2 flights brought back no photographs indicating deployment of Soviet ICBMs. There was ample evidence that MRBMs—medium range ballistic missiles capable of covering Europe—were being deployed in great numbers. But no ICBM was spotted, in fact, because the Soviets had decided that it would be enough to "have Europe in pawn," as Nikita Khrushchev later put it. They had, therefore, deferred their ICBM program.

This last fact was quite unknown in Washington, however. In addition, the viewing range of the U-2 was relatively tiny; so that there were still many millions of square miles in which, in theory at least, the Soviets might be secretly emplacing ICBMs. Hence the Air Force intelligence staff and a good many of the CIA's civilian analysts continued to insist that the missile gap had to be taken very seriously indeed.

These people were believed by this reporter, as they were believed by President Kennedy. They carried conviction, primarily, because it seemed so idiotic of the Soviets not to exploit to the utmost their initial lead in very long-range missiles. This was no laughing matter, either, since the predicted 150 Soviet ICBMs would then have been enough to take out almost all America's strategic striking force.

Satellite's Report

A few weeks after the 1960 election, however, the first U.S. reconnaissance satellite brought back wonderful news. With its enormously wide viewing range, the satellite in fact brought decisive proof that the Soviets had strangely decided against exploiting their lead. After President Kennedy had heard Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum at Vienna, I once asked him what he would have done if the reconnaissance satellite had brought the opposite sort of news, as so many highly competent people had expected and feared. His

answer, once before quoted in this space, is worth repeating. It was: "I hope I'd have done my duty. But it's a thing I don't want to talk about, because it's a thing I don't even let myself think about." As anyone can see from the foregoing, a fearful gamble was taken in this matter of the predicted missile gap. With all the experience of many hard months in the presidency, John F. Kennedy literally felt that if the gamble had gone wrong, the consequence would have been unthinkable.

As it happened, thank God, the gamble was right. But that does not alter the fact that it is always wrong—indeed wrong to the point of being wicked—to gamble the whole American future in this manner. And those who would ignore the frightening deterioration of the whole strategic balance, in the ABM debate and in other ways, too, are in truth gambling the whole future of this country.

Taxed Expatriates

Mr. Andrew M. Hartison stated in a letter, which was printed Jan. 1, that "most Americans who are spared paying higher taxes or paying any taxes at all are a group of people working for U.S. corporations with overseas operations."

The above is misleading. As reported by the Industrial Relations Counselors Service, Inc., of New York, most U.S. corporations "pay that portion of foreign tax which is in excess of the amount of U.S. income tax the expatriate would have paid had he remained in domestic employment." In the remainder of cases the employee is on his own and pays the local tax at the prevailing rate. In that the expatriate is a visitor in the host country, he must also be extremely careful that his return is 100 percent correct, as neither he nor his company can afford any form of scandal. In other words, most American expatriates pay the same amount in foreign tax as they would have paid in U.S. tax.

Quarterback Nixon's 'Game Plan'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—That incorrigible football buff, Richard M. Nixon, has come to the end of the first quarter with his "game plan" intact. Like his friend Vince Lombardi of the Washington Redskins, he is sticking to fundamentals and controlling the ball.

It is sound first-quarter strategy: he has kept the ball on the ground and hidden whenever possible. No spectacular, no heroic, no disastrous fumbles or penalties. Steady, conservative, effective and dull.

The administration seems to be operating on a fairly rigid set of assumptions: none of its major problems can be settled in a hurry; therefore, it must play for time. The object is to stay in office through the bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence in 1976; therefore, it must look to its political defenses and play for a second term.

Conservative Mood

This is clearly a more confident team than when it took the field a year ago, for it is not only more experienced, but feels that it is in tune with the conservative mood of the country.

This conservative trend, the Nixon aides now feel, has actually been coming on for a longer time than most people realize. They reel off the facts:

Despite John F. Kennedy's striking television personality, Nixon polled 94,108,157 votes in 1960—only 139,574 less than Kennedy. Barry Goldwater frightened the voters with his dramatic views on the war and Social Security in 1964, and suffered a spectacular defeat, but even then, the Republicans got over 27 million votes, and two years later, Ronald Reagan carried the conservative banner to a remarkable victory in California and will probably do the same this year.

In 1968, Nixon regained the White House for the Republicans with 44 percent of the vote, but George Wallace of Alabama, who was to the right of everybody, polled almost ten million votes, so that between Nixon and Wallace, the conservatives got 53.9 of the total to 42.7 for the progressive Hubert Humphrey.

Moreover, according to this thesis, the swing to the right is not only continuing but getting stronger, for the Republicans not only won the governorships of New Jersey and Virginia in 1969, but law-and-order candidates won the mayorships of Los Angeles, Minneapolis and Detroit, and while the conservatives lost to Mayor John Lindsay of New York, they won well over half the total vote.

Old-Geezer Network

This sort of thing naturally gives the administration the feeling that it will get a lot of support. It merely keeps hanging away steadily to the right, especially since the Democrats are leaderless and the old-geezer network in the Democratic-controlled House is sadly inept.

Nevertheless, there is a big difference between effective politics and effective policies, and Nixon, who concentrates on politics, could be confusing the two. For he is in deep trouble with the economy. So has slowed the rate of inflation, but it is still going up, and this could be his most serious problem

in the midterm elections later in the year. Similarly, he has slowed the rate of the killing in Vietnam, but the war goes on, now into its eighth year, and the administration is beginning to give the impression that it has waged such an effective counterattack against the critics of the war that it is prepared to let the conflict fester along about as it is. This may prove later in the game to be both poor policy and poor politics.

It is a very dangerous thing to believe that the blacks and the young protesters in general will adapt to Nixon's timetable. The clock is ticking faster in the slums than on Wall Street and Main Street. Nixon seems to believe that his problem is with George Wallace rather than with the left and that he must defuse the Wallace movement rather than the radical movement, and he may be right, but it is quite a gamble.

Forward Together?

What is clear at the beginning of the second quarter is that the "forward together" part of his game plan has not succeeded. He has kept the Democrats off balance, but is still stuck with the war, inflation, inequality, and crime he promised to control in the campaign, and the Democrats are now trying to regroup to make this clear.

"Mr. Nixon and company," says Hubert Humphrey, "are putting Band-Aids on these wounds but not getting at the source of the trouble. They are mechanical, so-called executives. They are not artists of politics. They know how to manage but they have no creativity; in other words, they know how to lay bricks but have no vision of a cathedral."

With a little organ music this could serve as the kickoff for the 1970 quarter, but Humphrey doesn't have the ball. It is still in the hands of the Republicans and they clearly intend to control it.

The Ghettos of Africa

By Anthony Lewis

NAIROBI, Kenya. — Arthur Ichoya is a 20-year-old Kenyan. Ichoya is a 20-year-old Kenyan, a Kikuyu, who has a certificate showing that he finished three years of secondary school. That is more education than the vast majority of his countrymen have had. Since he left school, two years ago, he has been looking for a job. He expects the dignity of a white-collar work, perhaps in a tourist office or a bank but he has found that there are many more applicants for those jobs than vacancies—and a lot of the others are better in English.

He is sure he could get a job as a bookkeeper if he went to a commercial class for a year; but tuition would be 1,000 shillings (\$140), more than the per capita annual income in Kenya. His family has already put him through school, and supported him in a shack in Nairobi for two years, and it cannot afford more.

The government says that he and others like him should go back to the shamba, the family farm. But his family did not have him educated for that, and he is used to city life. Besides, the shamba is only four acres, too small to divide and support more families, and he is not the oldest son.

Food From Father

And so he stays in the Nairobi shack, hanging around with other unemployed young men, taking a bus every once in a while to some place where he hears about work. His father sends food, and a little money. He exists.

The situation of Arthur Ichoya gives a glimpse of what may be, when one looks past the political sorrows of today, the gravest future social problem in black Africa: the swift growth, among a people who have been deeply attached to the land, of a landless underemployed underclass. The phrase is Arnold Toynbee's; many economists looking at Africa have the same concern.

We think of sub-Saharan Africa as a place of endless land, where food grows for the taking. In fact, soil good enough for intensive farming occurs only in limited areas; elsewhere the land can support a cow or two per acre, or a subsistence crop of corn or cassava. The price of good land is going up fast, beyond the resources of all but a small elite, black and white.

As elsewhere in the world, fewer people turn out more and more agricultural production. Those not needed for farming are gradually

slipping toward the cities, drawn by higher wages and glamour, it hopes aroused by education. The cities of black Africa are not only places of agricultural migrants, but of the industrial and service economies. There is little of the industry that Western countries provide in job opportunities.

The result is a steady, some increase in concentration of the urban poor—in a continent where the whole idea of cities is new. They live in ghettos, just do the peasants who have moved from Latin America or the South Negroes who have moved into tenements of Chicago.

Nairobi appears, to the eye, a modern city of the world, with stone and glass in its office buildings and new American hotels, around the corner, where it does not, there is a sprawl of home-made huts.

The problem is not food—not even with a frighteningly rapid population increase in East Africa of nearly 3 percent a year. A shamba still can and does produce food in the urban shambas, but it is optimistic about having food supplies with the strains of corn and other crops.

It is, rather, a problem of man contentment. A man may be happy enough getting along on a meager diet when he is living a traditional way, as part of an extended family, in a peasant culture. But take him from that, put him where he can't reach, give him nothing to do, and dangerous frustration will most surely follow.

In the good residential sector of Nairobi and Kampala, the patrol the houses at night. He every day there is a story in the paper about an armed gang taking some shop or home.

Robert Gardener, head of United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, said recently, "until now school-leavers in Africa and others who moved into the cities had quite readily found jobs. That situation, he said, "is changing radically." He added: "I dread consequences of wholesale unemployment."

Many authorities, worried by social prospects, would like to see the process of urbanization. But it is almost impossible to see it that can be done without rigid planning controls that few cities are willing or able to undertake. The problems of the city are Africa's too.

Letters

the remainder pay a higher tax. Furthermore, the tax structure of the United States is lower in our part than most other developed countries.

Mr. Hartison is correct in that we do not pay U.S. taxes; however, we do pay equal to if not more than U.S. taxes in host-country taxes. In addition, should the U.S.-owned company make a profit, the earnings are taxed by the United States at the regular rate.

L. M.

Barl, Italy.

American POWs

"A chapter out of medieval history." Will Hanoi be shocked by the Ross Perot's description (EET, Jan. 13) of exchanging its American prisoners for "up to \$100 million"? Perhaps Mary McCarthy (in "Hanoi," p. 127) has already provided the answer:

"To the North Vietnamese... American life appears not just grotesque, but backward, primitive, pitifully undeveloped, probably because of the lack of infantile dependency. A story is told in Hanoi of a short-drawn pilot who explained to his captors that his sister in the States was a rich 'industrielle'; she would pay them for chicken and whiskey if they would let him have them and if they would let him go, she would pay an indemnity for any personal property damage he had caused on his missions—he swore it: 'My sister's a millionaire!' With such flying models being deposited on their territory, like beings from an archaic world, Pham Van Dong might trust at least the present generation to be immune to capitalist temptations."

North Vietnam became a party to the Geneva Convention in 1957 but refused to accept Article 85, which stipulates that prisoners charged by their captors with war crimes must be regarded (as captives) as prisoners of war. Hanoi's refusal was hardly more

"medieval" than a U.S. Supreme Court decision of 1949 denying "one-of-war status to a Japanese general who was to be tried for crimes. Hanoi has told the International Red Cross that our prisoners could not be regarded as prisoners of war—but that they would receive humane treatment.

Not all bargains are ignoble. One proposed (in Le Monde, Dec. 29, 1969) by Roger Pinto, a professor of law at the University of Paris, complies with the Geneva Convention and the wishes of the U.S. Cross:

"Could not one side consider the prisoners everywhere in Vietnam held by giant bombers, the side counter abandoning terrorism and according prisoners of-war status to pilots charged with no charges?"

DAVID DORRANCE

Paris.

Thieu's Doctrine

President Thieu is becoming loathe to tolerate, much less ally himself with. At his news conference Jan. 9, as reported in the EET, Jan. 10-11, he emphasized that he would only consent to further withdrawal of U.S. troops if the United States increases military aid and provides direct economic aid to South Vietnamese soldiers.

To tell us that we must leave our own troops out of Vietnam, farfetched, but to say that he has the right to veto our withdrawal is ridiculous.

Thieu also said, referring to the Paris talks, that "We will continue to be there. Yet, as you know, we are not alone. We are with the United States. We are with the South Vietnamese representative didn't even show up for this week's Paris talks."

Obviously, we are supporting a leader with a rather warped sense of reality, a dubious negotiator. STANLEY A. TWABOG, Magese, France.

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Libya (air)	75.00	145.00	290.00
Luxembourg (air)	75.00	145.00	290.00
Morocco (air)	75.00	145.00	290.00
Netherlands (air)	75.00	145.00	290.00
Norway (air)	75.00	145.00	290.00
Pakistan (air)	75.00	145.00	290.00
Portugal (air)	75.00	145.00	290.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	75.00	145.00	290.00
South Africa (air)	75.00	145.00	290.00
Spain (air)	75.00	145.00	290.00
Sweden (air)	75.00	145.00	290.00
Switzerland (air)	75.00	145.00	290.00
Thailand (air)	75.00	145.00	290.00
Tunisia (air)	75.00	145.00	290.00
Turkey (air)	75.00	145.00	290.00
U.A.R. (air)	75.00	145.00	290.00
U.S.A. (air)	75.00	145.00	290.00
Yugoslavia (air)	75.00	145.00	290.00
Europe (air)	75.00	145.00	290.00

Opening Up Siberian Deposits

Russia Plans to Double Its Output of Petroleum

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (NYT).—The Soviet Union is hoping to double its oil production in a decade through the development of vast reserves in western Siberia.

The ambitious program announced yesterday calls for oil fields in the vast Siberian region to be developed by 1980. The sparsely-inhabited Siberian region also has considerable proven reserves of natural gas. The hoped-for Siberian production would compare with output of 200 million barrels a day for the country in 1968.

The rich Siberian oilfields, discovered only in the last ten years, have been touted by Soviet experts as possibly the most important geological breakthrough in Soviet history. They are located in what is known as the Ob River basin, in the Tyumen district.

At first, they could only be exploited in the summer because of the need to ship oil by river boat. But now the first pipelines are in action, allowing all-year exploitation.

The rapid discoveries have apparently caused Soviet planners to adjust their long-range prognostications about investment priorities, because the decision to aim at an eventual ten-fold increase in oil in the region means that approval has been given for a massive investment program in that area.

European Imports

Soviet planners have said that much of the oil and gas produced in Western Siberia would be used to provide energy for new petrochemical and other industries planned for that area, ending the need of importing oil and gas from European Russia into Siberia. It also means that in the coming decade, Western Siberia may replace the rich Urals-Volga fields to the west of Siberia as the principal source of Russia.

A joint government statement has said that the ministries concerned to produce a concrete plan in six months for the next five years.

Priorities was to be given to all-round development, construction of extracting stations, railroads, regular roads, new airports, communications links, electric power stations, and apartment houses, cultural and health establishments for workers.

The main administrative centers for the area, Tyumen with a population of 270,000 and Tomsk with a population of 343,000, were called upon to coordinate activities in the area. New pipelines are already under construction to take the oil to refineries and from there to European Russia.

The new directive also called for additional oil and gas pipelines to be built with the widest possible diameters. Such pipes are in short supply in the Soviet Union and efforts have been made to increase purchases of the pipe from West Germany.



SIBERIAN STYLE—Drilling for oil and gas in the Tyumen area is hindered by inhospitable weather.

Though Prices Still Rising

U.S. Economic Cooling Off Is Confirmed by 3 Indicators

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (NYT).—Three major economic indicators confirmed today the continued slowing of the United States economy.

These were the new developments following yesterday's report that the "real" gross national product showed no growth at all in the fourth quarter of last year.

Industrial production in December declined for the fifth consecutive month.

Personal income in December rose by the smallest amount of any month in 1969.

Housing starts declined again in December to the lowest level of the year.

The paradoxical state of the economy—slowing output but rising prices—was illustrated by the announcement of an important steel price increase by Bethlehem Steel Co. The increase affected structural and plate steels accounting for about one-sixth of the total steel market.

This paradox is not unprecedented. Prices kept rising during much of the recession of 1957-59, for example, reflecting the "pass-through" of inflation and rising business costs. But after a lag, the rate of inflation slowed markedly.

Commenting today on yesterday's report of a "flat" gross national product in the fourth quarter, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that the administration's effort to curb inflation was "beginning to work." He cited figures indicating some slowing of the rate of increase of both the consumer and wholesale price indexes in recent months as compared with the first half of the year.

Today's report on industrial production came from the Federal Reserve Board. It put the production index at 170.5, with 1967-68 taken as 100, compared with 171.4 in November.

The November index was revised upward from the original figure of 171.1, thus reducing the earlier reported decline for that month. Nonetheless, the index has declined by 3.7 points, or 2.1 percent, since the peak in July.

Today's report said that "auto" assemblies dropped 8 percent further in December to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 7.3 million units, and in early January production was cut again. Declines also were recorded for household appliances and television sets, although production of such capital goods items as business equipment and freight cars remained high.

Among the offices affected are those in London, Paris, Kuwait and Beirut. The spokesman said the Paris, Kuwait and Beirut operations were being moved to Leuven, Belgium.

He said no further closings were anticipated and indicated that the London office closing did not affect the firm's London corporation. In August, the firm announced the closing of eight other offices.

Gas Plant in Brunei

TOKYO, Jan. 16 (Reuters).—Nippon Gasoline Co. said today it has reached agreement with Royal Dutch Shell to install a \$125 million liquefied natural gas plant in Brunei. Shell will be producing liquefied gas in Brunei in cooperation with Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha and the Brunei government.

The terms of the agreement must be ratified by the union's membership. The terms not disclosed, but it was reported the union was seeking a settlement similar to those of other airlines, such as Northwest, where mechanics will make \$5.82 per hour under a new contract.

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IBM Earnings Growth Still Slowing

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (Special).—International Business Machines reported today a 7 percent gain in earnings for 1969, but apparently had a slight slip in fourth-quarter results.

Although fourth-quarter figures were unavailable immediately, a comparison of reported nine-month and full-year profits indicates that earnings in the quarter this year came to \$249.19 million, compared with \$250.8 million in the year-earlier period.

In the first half of the year, the firm had shown a 15 percent earnings gain. At the end of nine months, this had been clipped to 7.9 percent.

For the year as a whole, the company earned \$933.87 million, or \$21.14 a share, up from \$871.5 million, or \$20.77 a share, in 1968. Gross income rose to \$7.2 billion from \$6.89 billion in 1968. The rate of gain here has also deteriorated, from 11.4 percent in the first half of the year to 10.3 percent in the nine months to 4.5 percent for the year as a whole.

Thomas J. Watson Jr., IBM chairman, said the company's backlog of orders for data processing equipment at the end of 1969 was at a record high.

Noting that IBM's gross income and earnings in 1969 showed relatively modest rates of growth, Mr. Watson said that "stockholders will recall that outright sales of data processing equipment were abnormally high in 1968, and that we pointed out on a number of occasions that outright sales, unlike rentals, increase current income at the expense of future periods."

Mr. Watson said the market decline in U.S. purchasing activity was sufficient cause a decline in gross income and earnings from domestic operations.

Consolidated Foods

First Half 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 791.0 726.3
Profits (millions)... 25.86 24.7
Per Share... 1.05 1.01

Current figures include a charge of \$300,000 before taxes for Shasta beverage division. The charge is included under the cyclamate ban.

Great Northern Paper

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 42.04 41.3
Profits (millions)... 3.55 3.49
Per Share... 1.07 1.07

Headline

Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 148.1 132.3
Profits (millions)... 3.7 3.5
Per Share... 0.30 0.26

First Half 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 292.75 263.49
Profits (millions)... 8.5 8.2
Per Share... 0.70 0.63

International Minerals and Chemical

Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 113.7 121.2
Profits (millions)... 1.31 0.79
Per Share... 0.07 0.02

First Half 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 218.0 235.9
Profits (millions)... -3.30 -3.29
Per Share... -0.41 -0.46

Outboard Marine

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 63.3 51.9
Profits (millions)... -0.39 -1.37
Per Share... -0.05 -0.17

Southern California Edison

Fourth Quarter 1969
Revenue (millions)... 170.0 149.1
Profits (millions)... 29.07 24.94
Per Share... 0.53 0.53

Year 1969
Revenue (millions)... 642.1 588.8
Profits (millions)... 107.87 99.39
Per Share... 2.35 2.28

As the shift changes at the Griny-Bonlogne-Billancourt plant on the outskirts of Paris, some of the workers gather along the zinc-topped bars on Bir-Hakeim Square. To someone reared on "stockholders democracy," what they have to say may seem surprising.

The shares will be worth money, and workers will not have to pay a sou for them, but the standard reaction is: "Why don't they give us the money instead?"

"I don't want to become stockholders," says a lanky pipe-smoker who works on a milling machine and has been with the company for 13 years.

Unequal Equality

"It will divide the workers and create jealousies," a lanky worker grumbles, drinking Alsace beer. He has been with Renault for 17 years, and what he finds particularly upsetting is that the shares will not be distributed equally. They will be handed out on the basis of job responsibility and length of

service with the company. As he commented: "Some workers will be more equal than others."

A Moroccan worker who has been with the company 11 years speaks of his total indifference, as does a countryman with only two years of service.

Not one man concedes the possibility that he might identify more closely with the company as a result of owning shares. Instead, there is suspicion over the motives of the government.

Demand for Shares

Jacques Colliard, the 27-year-old secretary of the Bonlogne-Billancourt chapter of the General Confederation of Labor, contends that "the best way to satisfy the workers is to meet the demands that have been in suspense for a time."

Colliard, whose union is militant, Communist-led, and represents the largest group of workers at the plant, insists that the government is trying to "trick the workers so that they will ease up in the battle for better working conditions."

The major demand is reduction in the work week from 40 to 36 hours, with the same pay. The average hourly pay works out to \$21.6 a month.

Nevertheless, after attacking the plan, the young union leader concedes that the shares would have a value and that even though it is the money of the capitalists, it is always welcome.

Accounting Shift Hits Bank's Profit

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT).—Chase Manhattan Corp. reported yesterday that its profits, computed in conformity with new accounting methods, registered a 63 percent decline last year to \$63.36 million, or \$2.89 a common share, from \$99.51 million, or \$3.12 a share in 1968.

The giant concern, parent of Chase Manhattan Bank, is the only one of the six largest U.S. banking organizations to show a year-to-year sag in earnings.

On the old method of figuring earnings—not including loan loss reserves or securities transactions—Chase would have shown a 2.5 percent gain.

Chase reported that its total assets in the year climbed 14.5 percent to \$22.17 billion, compared with the \$19.37 billion registered at the end of 1968.

The depressing effects of the new accounting format seemed to hit Chase the hardest of the banks reporting so far.

J. P. Morgan

Meanwhile, J. P. Morgan & Co. said its 1969 net income amounted to \$69.74 million or \$3.81 a share. The holding company, which controls Morgan Guaranty Trust, did

not restate 1968 earnings for purposes of comparison.

Morgan felt—as did Chemical New York Corp., which reported earlier—that it could not assign a meaningful total to provision for loan loss reserve.

Under the old "net operating earnings" method of accounting, however, Morgan would have had a gain of 7.6 percent.

Morgan assets rose 9 percent to \$11.43 billion from the \$10.47 billion of a year earlier.

Kaiser Aluminum

Higher and stronger prices of primary and fabricated aluminum products, among other factors, enabled Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. to post record earnings for the quarter and the year ended Dec. 31.

Net earnings for 1969 rose 16 percent to \$50.15 million, or 85 cents a share, from \$50.04 million, or 86 cents a share, the year before. Including a nonrecurring gain of \$3.26 million, the total net income for last year was \$68.51 million, or \$1.32 a share.

This gain came in the fourth quarter of 1969 from the sale of a 50 percent interest in aluminum fabricating facilities in Europe in connection with the formation of a new project called Kaiser Preussag Aluminum.

Sales reached \$25.78 million, up 9 percent from 1968's \$23.9 million.

Some Steel Prices Raised By Bethlehem

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (Special).—Bethlehem Steel Corp. announced today it is raising some of its prices by about 5 percent.

The nation's second largest steel-maker said to Bethlehem, Pa., that it is increasing prices by almost 5 percent on structural shapes and carbon steel plates and by almost 6 percent on sheet piling. The new rates start taking effect Feb. 15.

A company spokesman said that these categories make up "a significant amount" of Bethlehem's business—about 16 percent.

Today's announcement follows by some five weeks U.S. Steel Corp.'s declaration that steel prices must go up in 1970. That warning, by U.S. Steel chairman Edwin H. Goff, drew no comment from the Nixon administration which is in full battle trying to control inflation and halt the round-robin increases in prices and wages.

U.S. Steel, the largest manufacturer of steel here, has not yet announced any specific price increases. Justifying its hike, Bethlehem said there was no other way to offset the adverse effect on its financial position brought about by "rapidly rising costs."

Since June 30, the average costs of all raw materials has risen 8.9 percent, it said.

The company said that although production and shipments for 1969 were at high levels, it did not expect profits to keep pace with their growth.

U.S. Trade Seen In Bigger Surplus

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (WP).—The U.S. trade balance will improve this year, but will probably remain "disappointing," according to a top Commerce Department official.

Assistant Commerce Secretary Kenneth Davis predicted a 1970 export surplus exceeding \$3 billion, compared with last year's \$1.2 billion figure. However, 1970 will fall far short of the \$5 billion often cited as the minimum to assure a strong balance-of-payments position, he indicated.

U.S. exports will continue to grow at a 10 percent annual rate this year, while imports will advance more slowly than in 1969, he forecast.

Citibank Assets Rise

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (Special).—First National City Corp. reported that total assets in 1969 rose 17.7 percent to \$28.09 billion from \$19.62 billion at the end of 1968. Last week, the one-bank holding company reported a 9.3 percent profit gain to \$119.41 million from \$108.25 million on the new accounting method for banks.

EEC Urges Carbon Wage, Price Rises

BRUSSELS, Jan. 16 (Reuters).—The Common Market executive commission called today on the six member states to take steps to curb wage and price increases as part of an urgent fight against inflation.

But informed sources said the proposal to be discussed by community ministers later this month, falls short of a statutory price and incomes policy such as that applied in Britain.

The proposal is one of several from the commission, which also asks ministers to impose cut-backs in government spending, credit restrictions, a holding down of the growth in money supply and to take steps to encourage savings.

The commission warns that if inflation is unchecked now it will require restrictive measures in the future which would threaten growth targets set for 1970.

Inflationary pressures in the community are increasing because of large pay rises, a slowdown in productivity growth, an acute labor shortage in some sectors and higher costs and prices, the commission warned.

It noted that the development of overall demand is excessive in all member states with the possible exception of France.

The community balance of payments, in deficit for 1969, could worsen in coming months, the commission added.

Gold Price Continues Its Downward Drift

LONDON, Jan. 16 (Reuters).—The free market price of gold continued its downward drift here today, falling 2.5 cents to \$34.75 an ounce, then to \$34.75 an ounce at the afternoon fixing.

Turnover was above average, with buyers coming in fairly strongly for the moderate amount of gold on offer in the lower range, dealers said. The price yesterday was at a 15-year low.

Dealers added they still did not consider South Africa had been selling gold to depress the price.

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N.Y. Glamour Stocks Hit by IBM Report

Big Computer Falls; Blue Chips Affected

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT).—A lower fourth-quarter earnings report by IBM caught Wall Street by surprise today and sent the glamour stocks tumbling in the heaviest trading of 1970.

"The recent darlings of the stock market got creamed," declared one analyst.

"The report by IBM had a psychological impact upon other high fliers," he said. "All of a sudden there was no place to hide."

IBM, the most famous glamour stock in market history, ended at \$89 3/4 with a whopping loss of 11 3/4 points. Before the computer giant issued its afternoon report, the general market had displayed firmness and IBM had traded at a record price of 387.

Blue Chips Affected

The weakness in the glamour even affected the blue chips. Thus, the Dow Jones industrial average, ahead by a point or so until early afternoon, declined 3.44 to close at 782.60.

This marked the sixth setback in a row for the market's favorite indicator and moved it a bit nearer to a possible test of the 789.63 closing, exactly one month ago. That, in turn, was the lowest level since October, 1966.

Volume on the NYSE, which picked up during the afternoon as the prices went down, amounted to 11.94 million shares. This was half a million shares above the average for a 1969 session and compared with yesterday's 11.12 million shares.

Others Hurt

Control Data, No. 2 on the active list, had begun to weaken in the computer group even before the IBM announcement. Its price slump reflected a downward revision of earnings estimates for 1970 by some analysts. Control Data plunged 9 7/8 to \$8 3/4 and a new 1969-70 low. Last year's high was 150 1/4.

Other glamour-stock declines included: Burroughs, down 5 7/8 to 164 1/8; Itek, off 4 to 70; American Research & Development, off 5 1/2 to \$3 1/2; National Cash Register, down 4 3/4 to 166; Telex, down 4 3/8 to 116 1/8; and University Computing, off 7 7/8 to \$1 5/8.

Other glamour stocks that had been outdistancing the market also took a drubbing. Memorex, after being halted, gained 1 1/4 to 160 1/4, but had been up to 166 3/4 earlier.

Polaroid dropped 4 5/8 to 118 3/4, evidently in response to Eastman Kodak's program to make self-processing film.

Astronics, a high-technology stock trading on the American Stock Exchange, tumbled 14 1/8 to 17 7/8. The company said it might show a nine-month loss running as high as \$450,000.

Savings-and-loan issues continued to give ground. First Charter Financial, leading the active list, fell a point to 29 1/4 and another new low for the last year.

U.S. Trade Seen In Bigger Surplus

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Assistant Commerce Secretary Kenneth Davis predicted a 1970 export surplus exceeding \$3 billion, compared with last year's \$1.2 billion figure. However, 1970 will fall far short of the \$5 billion often cited as the minimum to assure a strong balance-of-payments position, he indicated.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Sts. 100s.	First, High Low Last, Chg	Net
214-215 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
215-216 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
216-217 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
217-218 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
218-219 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
219-220 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
220-221 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
221-222 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
222-223 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
223-224 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4

1969-70 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Sts. 100s.	First, High Low Last, Chg	Net
224-225 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
225-226 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
226-227 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
227-228 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
228-229 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
229-230 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
230-231 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
231-232 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
232-233 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
233-234 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4

1969-70 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Sts. 100s.	First, High Low Last, Chg	Net
234-235 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
235-236 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
236-237 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
237-238 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
238-239 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
239-240 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
240-241 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
241-242 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
242-243 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
243-244 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4

1969-70 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Sts. 100s.	First, High Low Last, Chg	Net
244-245 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
245-246 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
246-247 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
247-248 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
248-249 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
249-250 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
250-251 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
251-252 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
252-253 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
253-254 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds	Sts. 100s.	First, High Low Last, Chg	Net
254-255 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
255-256 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
256-257 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
257-258 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
258-259 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
259-260 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
260-261 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
261-262 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
262-263 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
263-264 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4

Convertible Bonds

Convertible Bonds	Sts. 100s.	First, High Low Last, Chg	Net
264-265 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
265-266 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
266-267 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
267-268 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
268-269 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
269-270 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
270-271 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
271-272 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
272-273 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
273-274 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4

Sterling-DM Bonds

Sterling-DM Bonds	Sts. 100s.	First, High Low Last, Chg	Net
274-275 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
275-276 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
276-277 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
277-278 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
278-279 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
279-280 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
280-281 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
281-282 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
282-283 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
283-284 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4

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90 OIL AND NATURAL GAS STOCKS

PETROLEUM	Sts. 100s.	First, High Low Last, Chg	Net
284-285 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
285-286 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
286-287 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
287-288 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
288-289 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
289-290 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
290-291 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
291-292 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
292-293 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
293-294 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4

Value Line will provide these evaluations in full-page research reports—not reprints of previous reports—on the 90 stocks above. These reports are still in preparation. They comprise the January 30th Ratings & Research section of the weekly Value Line Investment Survey, along with these 90 stocks in the Coal and Uranium industry.

If we receive your \$5 fee by this Friday, you will receive—on the same schedule as our regular subscribers—the complete edition covering all the 98 stocks above...plus the next three editions of full-page reports covering about 300 common stocks in these industries:

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Telecommunications
Sugars
Building
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS	Sts. 100s.	First, High Low Last, Chg	Net
294-295 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
295-296 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
296-297 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
297-298 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
298-299 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
299-300 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
300-301 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
301-302 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
302-303 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
303-304 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4

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304-305 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
305-306 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
306-307 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
307-308 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
308-309 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
309-310 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
310-311 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
311-312 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
312-313 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
313-314 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS	Sts. 100s.	First, High Low Last, Chg	Net
314-315 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
315-316 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
316-317 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
317-318 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
318-319 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
319-320 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
320-321 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
321-322 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
322-323 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4
323-324 ABC-CL 1.00	12 3/4	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	+ 1/4

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American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

— 1967-70 — Stocks and S's. Net					— 1967-70 — Stocks and S's. Net					— 1967-70 — Stocks and S's. Net				
High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s. First. High Low Last. Ch'ge	High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s. First. High Low Last. Ch'ge	High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s. First. High Low Last. Ch'ge
100	98	2.50	100.00	100.00	100	98	2.50	100.00	100.00	100	98	2.50	100.00	100.00

[illegible]

7175 Capital Div	2.35	2.50	2.50	— 10
2850 Chemcell	9 1/4	8 7/8	9	
3220 Colum Cel	9	8 1/2	8 3/4	— 1/8

2950 Cygnus A	8	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	316	Loeb
1475 Cygnus B	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	1250	Loeb
3735 Dom Fdrs	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 + $\frac{1}{4}$	600	Loeb

5742 Falcon	182 1/4	179	182 1/4 + 3 1/2	3227 Nora
2580 Fam Play	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4 + 1/2	45691 Nor
6250 Fed Grain	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	4265 OSF

NEW YORK (AP)		Closing prices on Jan. 16	
—the following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities		Bid	Ask
deVgh	M	62.68	63.66
Deccal	Inc	11.10	12.13
		Inves Bos	Investors

these securities	Divid	Shr	3.56	2.90	Inst
could have been	Downt	F	4.51	7.13	Prog
sold (bid) or bought	Drextel		15.61	15.61	Stock
					Salent

- [illegible]

Fund A	6.18	6.91	Income	6.17	6.75	Eric Nat
Fund B	7.68	8.35	Vent	8.46	9.26	Ling
Stock	6.23	6.81				Loomis Say
Sol Co	4.86	5.70	all 3 stu v			Canad

Blair	Fd	11.85	12.95	Fst	InGth	10.00	10.96	Mass	Fd
Bondsk		6.54	7.15	Fst	InStk	8.84	9.69	Mass	Gth
Boston	Sl	8.11	8.96	Fst	Multi	9.54	9.69	Mass	Tr

Boston	8.00	8.01	Fat	Grn	7.51	7.51	Walters
Broad	13.16	14.23	Flet	Cap	6.62	6.62	McDon
Bullock	14.33	15.70	Flet	Fnd	7.18	7.18	Mida Mu
	2.00	2.10	Ela	Gth	7.85	7.85	Monte Co

Capit Inv	4.29	4.30	Franklin	Group	9.91	10.86	Growth
Capit Shr	6.73	7.57	DNTC		4.48	3.33	Incom
Cent Shr	10.99	12.01	Growth				Insur

Gwth	5.25	8.39	Freedom	8.04	8.19	Mu	Omin
Incom	7107	7.73	Fd frMut	10.15	10.15	Mut	Shrs
Speci	2.74	2.97	Fund Am	9.60	10.49	Mut	Trst

Frnt	96.13	103.40	Aero	Sc	8.18	8.94	Nat	Inval
Shrhd	9.34	10.21	Com	St	11.99	13.11	Nat	Secur
Spec	10.52	11.50	Fol	Ad	8.40	9.19		Balan

Equity	10.64	11.63	Hamilton:			6.01
Fund	6.34	6.53	HFI	4.33	4.73	PT Sik
Growth	6.57	7.18	Gth	8.47	9.48	Income
Value						Stock

Commonwith Fds:	H&C Lev	11.82	12.75	NEW WKI
Cap Fd	H&C Gor	8.31	8.31	NY. Vant
	H&C	73.44	73.44	Newton

Cwith	AB	1.39	1.31	ISI	Gth	5.27	5.23	100	Fd
Cwith	CD	1.64	1.77	ISI	Gth	5.23	5.83	101	Fd
Comp	AS	14.81	16.23	ISI	Inc	4.40	4.81	Ors	Wms

Comsit	5.20	3.16	Inc FdB	6.77	7.42	Penn Sq
Cancer d	15.48	15.48	Indepnd	9.87	10.79	Pn Aut
Consbl in	11.97	2.37	Ind Trnd	12.11	13.23	Phila

Crnty Cap	13.09	14.14	Inv CcA	12.88	14.08	Pion Ent	
Crn WDiv	6.77	6.67	Inv Gold	9.43	9.43	Pion Fnd	
Crn WDel	10.66	11.65	Inv Iadic	11.85	11.85	Plan Inv	

1. The first group of variables includes the following:

A	7	8 1/4	8 1/2	7/5 Westwood	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	59012 Triad	5.50	5.15	5.50	-
B	7 1/2	7	7 1/4	7/5 Westwood Int'l	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17475 W Decal	9.00	8.40	8.50	-
	6	5 1/2	6	3235 Weston A	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	Total sales: 4,950,000				

2750 Camflo	3.70	3.85	3.05	-.05
1200 Can Tung	1.70	1.67	1.70	+.02
144 Cassiar	18.50	18.50	18.50	

9.51	Puritan	9.56	10.45	1940 East Sul	6.55	6.40	6.50	+ .05
5.36	Funds:			620 Endako	15.00	14.75	15.00	+ .12
23.92	Egult			1100 Gardm	5.15	5.05	5.05	- .05
9.44								

Salem	Fd	5.94	6.49	580	L.L. Luz	11.80	11.00	11.00	+25
Schnurr		15.60	17.07	1680	Leitch	2.85	2.60	2.75	+05
Scudder Funds:				408	L.L. Lac	2.35	2.20	2.20	-15

17.04	Glue	10.19	11.17	1807	Plano	52.87	52.50	52.50	
6.48	Sigma	16.22	11.15	755	Pine Pl	37.87	37.50	37.50	+25
5.00	Sig Inv	11.65	12.73	875	Placer	46.00	45.50	46.00	+58
	Sigma Tr	0.12	10.02	290	Placount	1.84	1.34		

30.16	Fiduc	7.25	7.95	1.40	Brinco	5	5	5	5
16.63	Scien	4.49	4.92	400	CAE Ind	7	7	7	7
5.61	Stein Roe	Fds:		100	CDL Implant				

Dormant investment company

4.76	Technol	7.26	7.91	830	Power	Cp	1025	1017	1014	1.6
6.10	Temp Gt	24.79	27.69	984	Price	Co	1615	1616	1616	1.6
5.43	Towr MR	6.34	4.93	2230	Royal	Bank	2114	2114	2114	1.6
				122	Desal	Tonk				

1779	Public	7.58	1.84
5.77	Income	13.58	14.84
4.55	Scien	7.92	8.66
11.82	Man	N/A	

EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

4.92	Var	Indp	4.85	5.37
8.02	Viking		6.81	7.40
8.05	Waltist	In	11.25	12.33

10.52	West Ind	Unavail
9.03	Wh/Rehlf	13.67 14.57
10.42	Wh/Co Ed	9.16 10.01

Applications should be made to:

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.5 billion to 1 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

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consult in marketing

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GERMANY

\$35,000

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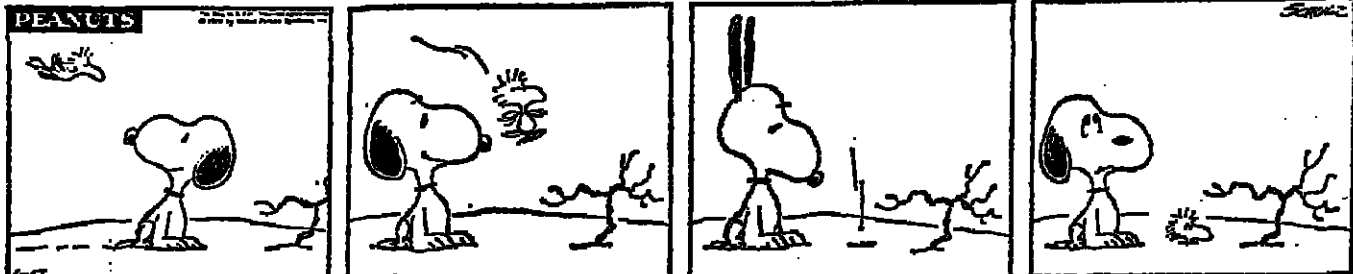
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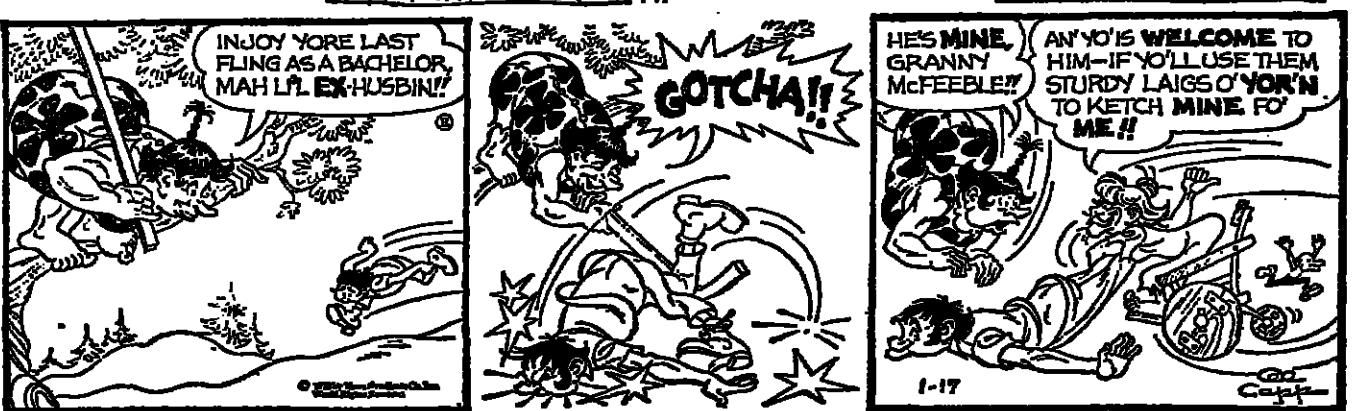
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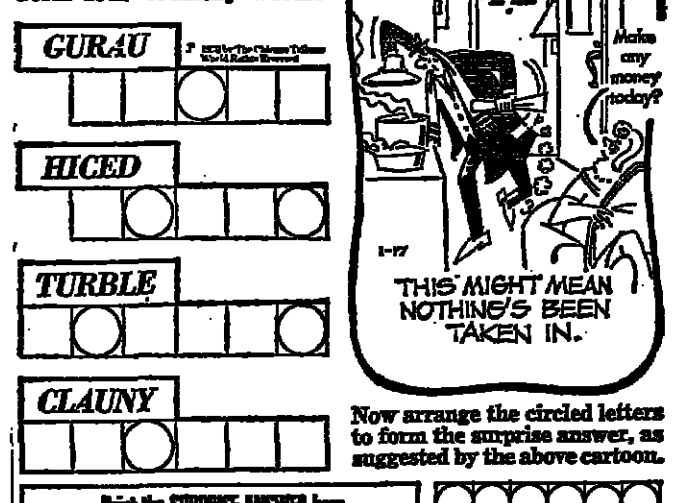


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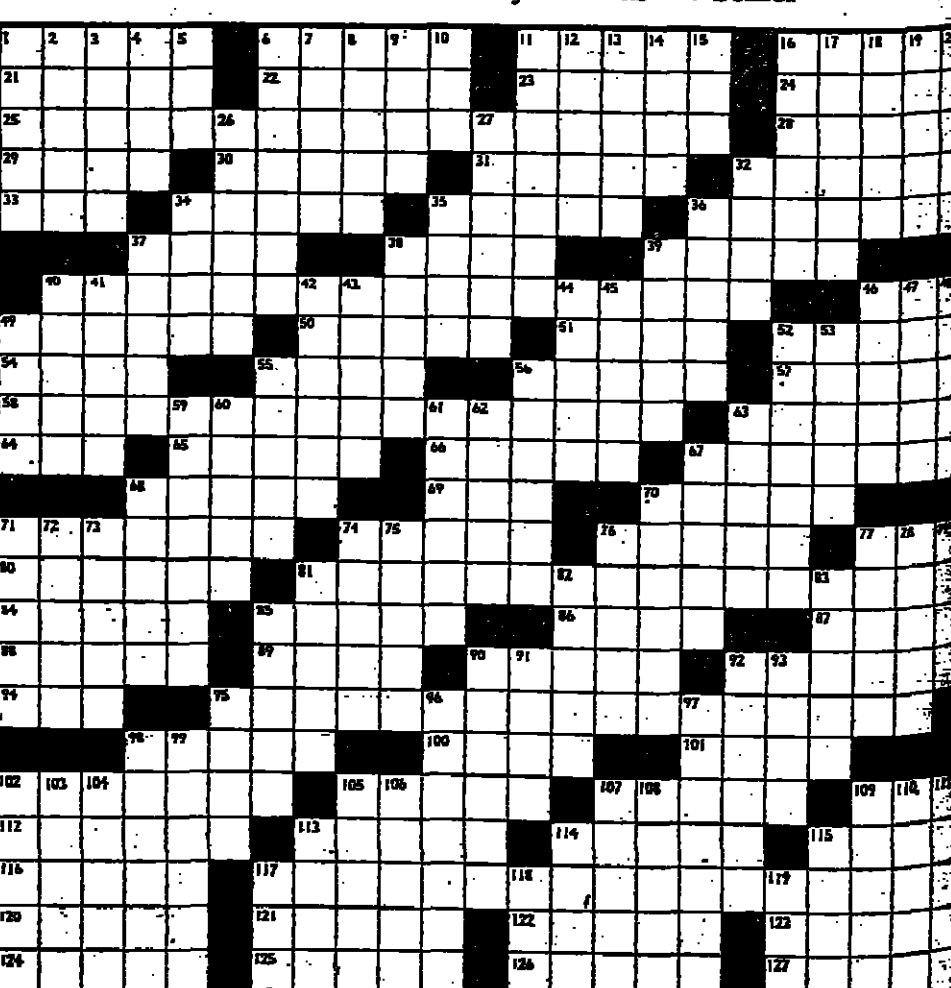


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Answers: Why they called the dirty blonde "Bubble Head"—SHE WAS ALWAYS SHAMPOOING

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

CENTERPIECES—By Thomas W. Schier



DOWN

1 Broadway name
2 Swiftly
3 — line
4 Slips
5 Augustan stable for one
6 Adoring
7 Accoutrement
8 Kind of monger

DOWN

9 Slippery — col
10 Lacrosse team
11 Pup-leasing
12 Frenzied
13 Athens sight
14 Battle native
15 Fabled word
16 Exalted
17 German dramatist

DOWN

18 Wholly
19 Baltic port
20 Tahn out
21 Mass of canopy
22 Gentle
23 Arrogant
24 O'Neil
25 Surrender
26 Part of a table setting
27 Understanding
28 Boatman
29 Asses for a
30 "Instant" number

DOWN

31 City to Japan
32 Red dye
33 Grayish color
34 Famous trail
35 Impure
36 Legal rights
37 Repute
38 Barber sight
39 1,500-mile range
40 Games map
41 De egg
42 Uncircumcised
43 Long hair
44 Badge
45 Church area
46 French port

DOWN

47 Off a man
48 Wandering
49 Abalone
50 Ambiguity
51 Like some exercise
52 Barber sight
53 1,500-mile range
54 Games map
55 De egg
56 Uncircumcised
57 Long hair
58 Badge
59 Church area
60 French port

BOOKS

CHARLES WILLSON PEALE

By Charles Coleman Sellers. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 510 pp. \$20.

Reviewed by James R. Mellow

Peale—Charles Willson Peale, to distinguish him amidst that early American dynasty of artists so locked into history that it hardly seems relevant to discuss him in purely artistic terms. That, certainly, is the tack that his biographer, Charles Coleman Sellers, a Peale descendant and author of an earlier two-volume biography of the subject, has taken in his present study.

It is a long book, providing not only a thorough and detailed account of Peale's life and lively artistic adventures, but encompassing a whole age in American life—the American Revolution (in which Peale served as a resourceful lieutenant), the establishment of the American government (he was a disappointed office-seeker for the post of Postmaster General in Washington's administration), the growth of American commerce and industry (both of which engaged him in activities as varied as itinerant portrait painter and textile-mill owner)—and a broad range of national figures, including the American Presidents from Washington to Monroe, most of whom sat for Peale. Their likenesses were enshrined in the portrait gallery of eminent men that formed part of the project closest to his heart, the Peale Museum in Philadelphia.

Mr. Sellers' book, although long, is as long and eventful as Peale's life and eventual life requires. Peale was born in 1741 and died, reluctantly, at the age of 86. Until the very end he was full of expectations and plans for the future; in search of a fourth wife (he had already buried three loving women), hoping for the nationalization of his museum as a public institution.

As a writer, Sellers has several virtues; a fine, old-fashioned, leisurely style, a wonderful sense of the social life of the period, and a gift for incisive character vignettes that provides the reader with a gallery of crisp portraits, ranging from the thoroughly punctual George Washington through each of Peale's wives and prospective wives.

In essence, Sellers' book is a biography of the irrepressible Peale clan: sons, daughters, grandchildren, in-laws and close friends. It is full to the brim with births, marriages, great national events, business successes and failures, illnesses, marvelous recoveries and, in the nature of things, deaths. Since the Peales were an incurably busy and gregarious lot, with fingers in every pie, they have provided the material for one of the liveliest histories of early American society that I have yet had the pleasure of reading. Like one of Peale's group portraits, the book brings its subject marvelously to life.

Peale was, indeed, an exemplary if not a great painter. In any collection of early American art, his paintings are among the first to catch the eye with their freshness and clarity. But equally often, it turns out to be a picture by one of his sons—Rembrandt, Ra-

phaelle, Titian, Rubens—who names Peale sought out in the "Gentlemen's and Countrymen's Dictionary of Painters." The entire family, dancing and nipping about, took to painting with remarkable rapidity. And when one of them was fully engaged Washington, for a portrait, a host of Peale including brother James, miniaturist—arrived to take advantage of the opportunity the profit to be had from then-brisk trade in Washington memorabilia.

Peale was a man of many talents. He was a skilled naturalist and taxidermist, a part-time poet, a perennial inventor who devised a portable bathtub and a patented wooden bridge, a part-time farmer who developed a milk wagon with nonspill milk tub derived from the principles of the moving compass, remarkable proof of his ingenuity. He was a doctor (with his unorthodox remedies, he managed to family and friends through several sieges of the dread yellow fever; his prescription, a cold was a fast run up with mouth agape). He was also an archeologist; he directed the first organized scientific expedition in the country, excavating the skeleton of a mastodon in upstate New York and then mounting the bones as a feature attraction for his museum, where it was considered the "ninth wonder of the world."

A product of the literature of the Enlightenment (Pope, Jacques Rousseau), Peale was a firm believer in Nature as great teacher. That was purpose even from his distaste for showmanship and ambition for making money behind his incredible museum. That was the motivation for cases of stuffed birds and mammals (the freaks, like his footed cow and two head calf, were set aside for who might be interested in abnormalities) and for his tended zoo of bears, elk, kelpies and eagles.

It was even the reason for his embalmment trigger-finger and murdered Broilmann. Broil had decided, one day, to commit suicide by getting himself killed for murder. Great lessons, Peale deduced, even this somewhat ambiguous example, were to be discerned in the world around us. In museum, like his career, embody them—stuffed and balanced if need be.

At an advanced age, Peale down to write his autobiography, mounting his personal experiences, the good and the bad, if they were choice specimens from the moral order of this capable of instructing his generations. And when he came to die, with the children quite having lived up to expectations—Raphael, de- from too much drink, Rembrandt and Titian having pre- troublesome about the management of his museum—he believed, optimistically, in natural perfectability of man.

Mr. Mellow is art critic. The New Leader. © 1970. The New York Times reprinted by permission.

Art Buchwald

No Fur Farm Fun

WASHINGTON.—The maxi fur coat has put a terrible strain on all our furry animals. Everything from mink to raccoon is in tremendous demand and it is impossible to fulfill all the orders. I don't realize how serious it was until I visited a fur farm in upstate New York. I talked to a mink named Emba, who seemed to be very tired.



Buchwald

"It's been agony," he said, wiping the perspiration away from his forehead. "The farm is on a full 24-hour shift but we still can't meet the demand. Stand in front of me so the farm owner doesn't see I'm resting."

Emba said: "It was bad enough when they introduced the maxi fur coat for women, but what really did it to us was when they started pushing maxi fur coats for men. There's just so much a mink can supply."

I believe I detected a teardrop in his eye.

"This used to be a wonderful farm," he said. "We worked hard in the summertime to supply the pelts for fall and winter, and then we could take it easy. You know, play and roll around and rub noses. The stuff minks like to do. But then the furriers went crazy. They got into a fur-purse way. They started dying furs in crazy colors; they

made fur pants, fur blouses, fur aprons, ski outfits; they put fur on fur. The fur farmers were besieged with orders. We were told to produce minks or else.

"Every time the farmer sees me resting, he starts measuring my pelt with a tape measure. What choice do I have?"

"It must be hard on the female minks too," I said.

"They hardly get to feed their offspring before they're expected to produce a new family. The farmer has installed loudspeakers which play music that is supposed to make our work easier, but in between the music he puts on commercials such as, 'An idle mink is a dead mink.' 'The mink pelt you save may be your own.'"

"It must be difficult to give birth under those conditions," I said.

"The driving force behind every fur farm now is fear," Emba said.

"It isn't just us," he continued. "Look at those rabbits over there. Would you believe at one time those rabbits were happy at their work?"

"They seem so listless and haggard," I said.

"When a rabbit doesn't want to be a rabbit, then you know the fur craze has gotten out of hand," Emba said.

"Are those beavers over there?"

"They used to be eager beavers, but even beavers have a breaking point. They're so tired reproducing other beavers they don't bother to build dams anymore. You see that male beaver walking on all fours? When you believe he's only one year old?"

"This place certainly is depressing," I said.

"I don't know how much longer I'm going to last," Emba said. "I've fathered 134 mink babies, but it's getting to me."

"My back isn't what it used to be, and I have pains in my shoulders and I don't sleep well anymore."

"If you would just send out the word that even minks have their limits, you would be doing everyone here a favor. It may be too late for me, but perhaps my sons and their sons would be spared what I've had to go through since the maxi fur coat became the fashion of the year."

Mary Blume

"My only hope is that we won't become another March of Dimes."

Sam Brown, organizer
Moratorium Vietnam Committee.



Sam Brown

PARIS—Ever since it was discovered some months ago, Middle America has been synonymous with old-time conservatism—quite unreasonably, according to Sam Brown, organizer of the Oct. 15 moratorium and full-time co-ordinator of the Washington-based Vietnam Moratorium Committee.

"A part of 'Middle America' could be ours and will be," Mr. Brown says. "The moratorium is scheduled for on or about April 15, a very important day for Middle America. Mr. Brown points out: 'When those income tax returns are filed, people will start thinking about more than half their taxes going to current military expenditures. That has impact.'"

Samuel Winfred Brown Jr., from Council Bluffs, Iowa, is 26 years old, slight and winning, with a drooping mustache and the dreamy look of a faded photograph. As a result of his work on the moratorium and as youth coordinator of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy's presidential campaign, he has been hailed as an organizing genius, even in Washington, where self-acclaimed organizing geniuses abound. He was in Paris with Martin Peretz, a jaunty Harvard professor of social science and early moratorium backer.

Viet Cong Talks

Peretz and Brown had flown from New York to join Sen. McCarthy in his talks with Viet Cong and Vietnamese delegates to the Paris peace conference. They attended the talks with Sen. McCarthy and have sworn not to discuss them. In fact, it was they who organized the talks from New York, with Sen. McCarthy's assent. "It was very simple," Mr. Peretz said.

While there is a natural tendency to consider Mr. Brown a McCarthy man, he

is careful to explain that he and the Moratorium Committee have no political commitments. Had McCarthy been elected, Sam Brown would have left it his duty to lead a loyal opposition party. "There is a certain obligation to keep government honest," he says.

Sam Brown, who went from graduate studies in government to study ethics at the Harvard Divinity School, gave up Harvard to organize the dump-Johnson movement in the summer of 1967. He and his followers made a list of possible presidential candidates, on which Sen. McCarthy was about 12th. "We didn't care then and we don't care much now," Mr. Brown says. "What we wanted was an anti-war president."

Mr. Brown became aware of the political potentialities of the youth movement in 1963-64, when young whites went to the South as civil rights workers. He is not interested in playing on the generation gap, but in uniting factions.

"The fact that the unions have endorsed us is important because the unions and the young have never been close. I'm not saying that's the great political alliance of the future, but it's important."

Sam Brown refers to the Moratorium Committee as a "facilitating organization." There is no membership, and a count of sympathizers, Mr. Brown says, has not been made. The purpose of a moratorium is educational. "That's what it's all about," he says.

Means of action include endless lists—

"Lists are the guts of organizing," Mr. Brown has said—door-to-door visits, personal contact. On Oct. 15 he and his group succeeded in creating an event memorable in U.S. history for the depth, breadth and sincerity of response. Even communities that the Moratorium Committee had not contacted joined in.

The Nov. 15 moratorium, hampered by the "New Move" groups' prickly participation, set the Moratorium Committee's work back by several months. They are against organized marches and thought the march on Washington foolish and potentially dangerous.

"What do you do when you've brought 400,000 people to Washington, especially when you tell yourself it was a million and a half?" Dr. Peretz commented. The danger is that marches accomplish nothing and the marches become disillusioned and cross. "The next step is plastic bombs," Sam Brown says.

Leftist Clashes

He has had clashes with extremists: people who wanted to disrupt Christmas shopping in the cause of peace, a far-left girl who said the motto "Imperialism Is the Last Form of Capitalism"—"Come on now," was Mr. Brown's comment.

Is the left-wing extremist a problem to the Moratorium Committee? "No," said Sam Brown.

"Yes," said Martin Peretz. "The problem is Sam doesn't know it." "You're like Mr. Mitchell," Sam Brown said. "You see Communists under every bed."

What will happen to the moratorium in the event of peace?

"You can't expect a constituency formed on one issue to stay together," says Sam Brown.

"My only hope is we won't become another March of Dimes, which after polio is cured goes on to cystic fibrosis or something. Possibly the constituency can do something else that's interesting and effective and attractive, but it won't just be one direction—people will go different ways."

Sam Brown's own plan is to remain an organizer rather than a leader. He laughs at reports of his political ambitions. "Political ambitions, that's the worst thing you can say in America today—which is a pretty tragic commentary."

"Before Oct. 15, he wouldn't have used a phrase like 'tragic commentary,'" Martin Peretz pointed out. Sam Brown, embarrassed by himself, agreed.

PEOPLE:

Howard Hughes and Jean Peters Divorcing



Diana Ross

Former movie beauty Jean Peters said Thursday in Las Vegas that she will seek a divorce from Howard Hughes, the eccentric billionaire industrialist. "Our marriage has endured for 13 years," said the 43-year-old Miss Peters in a statement released by a Hughes spokesman, "which is long by private standards. Any property settlement will be resolved privately between us." Privacy is Hughes's passion. He has not been seen publicly since the mid-1950s. Before that, he was seen rarely. Yet he has made headlines all his adult life—as a racing pilot, movie maker, playboy and business wheeler-dealer. Miss Peters's statement said she and Hughes, 64, have discussed the divorce plans and added, "This is not a decision reached in haste and it is done only with the greatest of regret." Some years ago a friend gave this picture of them: "Jean genuinely loves Howard and despite his strange ways there is a good marriage. She would like him to come out of his shell. She wants the world to know of her husband's greatness rather than his eccentricities, but he doesn't listen to her. She's learned to please him and to accept his reclusive ways of life." Peters later told of visiting her at Hughes's rented mansion in Beverly Hills and said she seemed happy despite Hughes's frequent absences and his habit of working at all hours of the day and night. Hughes, with holdings in real estate, aerospace, movie and oil firms, is reportedly worth more than \$1.5 billion.

Diana Ross parted from the rest of The Supremes early Thursday after the trio sang their last song together, a tearful "Someday We'll Be Together."

"I feel like a little kid going out into the world," said the popular trio's lead singer at her farewell show at the Frontier Hotel in Las Vegas. Miss Ross says she wants to branch out and "do everything there is to do in the world of show business." Replacing her on the trio will be Jean Terrell, who has sung on stage with her brother, former heavyweight boxer Ernie Terrell.

Actress Joan Fontaine, 52, packed her purse in Rome yesterday for a trip to New York. The rest of her luggage, seized by police during a tract row with an Italian producer, "I've got one of trousers and what I've on my back," she said. "It's ridiculous!" She postponed her New York trip for 24 hours. "My agent said I should put up with this sort of thing," she said. "And I can agree."

Actor Robert Cummings, Thursday became the first Hollywood personality to go to divorce under California's new law, which makes "irreconcilable differences" an only criteria for a divorce of marriage. Los Angeles Superior Court Judge William Hogoboom dissolved the 25-year marriage of Cummings and Mary Elliot Cummings, 51, denied a plea from Mrs. Cummings's lawyers that she be tried under old divorce laws because the original complaint was filed by Cummings' year.

Mrs. Margaret Colquhoun labor councilor on the SE Asia-By-Sea, England, U. Council, has been barred from all meetings by a 12-5 vote cause she can't stop her bawling. "She goes on and on," said a member. "It's basically a way of shutting her up so constructive work can be done." Mrs. Colquhoun is in a state of a made a terse reply despite the usual exasperation a Tory plot," she said.

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